Health — 191

DEPARTMENT OF SANITATION AND HEALTH MAKES PUBLIC ITS REPORT

Total Expenditures for the Maintenance of This Branch of the City During the Past Year Amount Almost to $50,000 While The Deaths in Montgomery During 1911 Numbered 963——Interesting Figures Are Given Relative to the Health of City and The Disease Among Citizens

Mont. Adv. 3-6-12

Covering in its entirety every phase of the work carried on under the direction of the Department of Sanitation and Health and showing the general health conditions in Montgomery existing at the present time to be better than in years, the annual report of this branch of the municipal government for the year 1911 was rendered to the City Commission early Tuesday afternoon by Commissioner Walter R. Brassell.

Total expenditures for the maintenance of the Department of Sanitation and Health during 1911 amounted to $49,765.42, which was $12,149.47 less than disbursements during the year 1910. During 1910, $61,914.89 was expended in the Department of Sanitation and Health.

Deaths during the year of 1911 totaled 963, of which number 321 were white and 642 were negroes. Of the white deaths 169 were males and 152 were females, while 300 of the negro deaths were male and 342 were females. Based on population figures obtained from the last city directory, the white death rate last year averaged 13.37 per 1,000, while the negro death rate was 26.75.

The report of the Department of Sanitation and Health, as submitted to the City Commission Tuesday by Commissioner Walter R. Brassell, follows in full:

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 27, 1912.

The Honorable Board of City Commissioners of the City of Montgomery:

Dear Sirs—I have the honor to submit the following report covering the activities of the department under my charge for the year 1911.

Health.

Owing to the necessity for close economy in the administration of the city affairs, we were compelled to make a number of cuts in the department, reducing the force to a minimum and curtailing the expenditures wherever possible.

In numerous cases it was absolutely necessary to refuse admission to the hospitals to patients whom we would have been glad to care for had our financial condition warranted the expenditure.

We have been forced to use every means within our power to keep the expense of our free dispensary down to the lowest possible figure, and our charity prescription account has been closely watched so as to enable us to keep it within reasonable bounds, and at the same time to furnish necessary medicines to the needy ones who were obliged to depend upon the city for such service.

Notwithstanding these curtailments in expenditure and in force, the statistical portion of this report shows a decided improvement in the health conditions of the city.

An examination of the tabulated statements herewith submitted will show that all contagious diseases have been held in check and will show a decrease in the number of deaths for the year as compared with the previous year, with the single exception of measles, which disease, through the unfortunate lack of knowledge on the part of some parents as to its danger, was allowed to gain a foothold among the children of the city before its prevalence was known to the physicians or to this department.

Typhoid Fever Situation.

The experience as to typhoid fever was an exceedingly gratifying one, in that there were only twelve deaths from this disease, of which number six were brought to the city from other points and placed in our hospitals for treatment, of the other six, several were known to have contracted the disease outside the city.

We are satisfied that the decrease in the number of typhoid cases can be at least partially attributed to the steps taken by this department to disinfect and fumigate premises wherever the disease existed, and to the enforcement of proper sanitary precaution in the disposition of wastes on the premises where no sewer connection existed.

In malaria a decrease of twelve deaths is shown over the previous year. There is no doubt that the spraying of ponds, and of the ditches and pools of standing water by this department is the direct cause of this decrease, as by this means the breeding of mosquitoes was prevented, thus reducing the danger of malarial infection.

The decrease in the number of deaths from tuberculosis is one of the most gratifying features of this report, there being no less than thirty-six, fewer deaths than in the previous year. This can be attributed to several causes; first, to the zeal of the Anti-Tuberculosis League, which organization has been unremitting in its efforts to aid and care for the unfortunate ones suffering with this dread disease; secondly, to the operation of the city's free dispensary, where numerous cases of this disease are treated and furnished with the proper medicines and thirdly, to the general awakening of our people to the importance and necessity of proper fumigation and disinfection of all residences where Tuberculosis has existed, and to the use of other sanitary and prophylactic precautions.

This Department has made an invariable rule to fumigate all residences where persons die with tuberculosis regardless as to whether or not such service is requested.

There was a decrease of ten in the number of deaths from syphilis. This can be attributed to our free dispensary where large numbers of this class of patients are daily treated and furnished with proper medicines. It may be of interest to know that approximately sixty-five per cent of the dispensary patients are of this class.

It is quite unnecessary to go into further detail as to decreases in the number of deaths from such other diseases as may be termed preventable, but it suffices to say that in every such disease with the exception of measles, a substantial decrease can be shown.

City Health Officer.

During the first part of the year the office of City Physician and that of City Health Officer were operated separately. Upon the change in form of the City Government to a Commission the two offices were consolidated as a measure of economy, and since that time the City Health officer has looked after all charity practice in addition to his other duties.

It is a very difficult matter to sum up on paper the amount of service performed by the city medical officer in his charity practice but a brief analysis of the tabulated reports will afford some idea, and show as follows.

Dispensary patients, 2,686; home calls, 766; police emergency calls, 134; emergency hospital calls, 264; calls on charity patients in hospitals, 3,359; total calls, 7,209.

I feel that I cannot too strongly emphasize the value of the services of our efficient city health officer, Dr. C. G. Lasbie. He has been most active and skillful in the performance of every duty imposed upon him and deserves in fullest measure the commendation of the Commission and the thanks of the people of the city for his intelligent efforts for the safeguarding of the public health.

Sanitary.

While it has been necessary to reduce the force of sanitary inspectors, it was done without seriously hindering the work of the department. House to house inspection is still maintained with the result that while there may be a few unsightly premises within the city, it is safe to say that none are allowed to remain insanitary for a great length of time.

Numerous complaints have been lodged with the department by citizens during the year and an earnest effort was made to see that proper steps were taken to remove cause when conditions warranted action on our part.

This department has continued the policy of issuing as many notices to remove surface closets as is possible with our limited force, and many sanitary connections have been compelled, and many more are in prospect of early completion.

It is a recognized fact that the surface closet is in all probability the most potential menace to the public health and should be done away with entirely. At our present rate of progress we hope they will soon disappear as completely as possible.

Street Sweeping.

The street sweeping is not as satisfactory as we could wish, but everyone familiar with the situation understands that the sweeping force has not been augmented within the past seven or eight years, while the area of the pavement to be cleaned and swept has been increased manyfold; of course with these facts in mind it will be apparent to anyone that the service could hardly be kept up to the high standard which is desirable.

Garbage and Trash Removal.

The opening of the destructor plant during the month of May added difficulty to the problem of moving the trash and garbage of the city, it necessitated a complete re-organization of our system of hauling and handling the refuse which we effected as rapidly as possible. We had only a normal number of complaints during the year, and all were investigated and remedied as rapidly as possible, if the citizens would co-operate more fully with this department and place their trash and garbage in suitable receptacles instead of throwing it loose in the streets, as many do, our work along this line would be more satisfactorily and expeditiously performed, and our streets would not be littered to the extent they now are.

On May 17th we observed "Clean Up Day." Many of our citizens were kind enough to lend their teams and wagons for the day. The Engineering Department also loaned all of their equipment for several days, and an enormous quantity of trash and garbage was hauled to the destructor plant and burned, the city was put in a cleanly condition prior to the arrival of the hot season and was no doubt a healthier place owing to this general observance of the day.

I would respectfully recommend that such a day be annually observed, and feel sure that such observance would operate to the material betterment of health conditions.

Destructor Plant.

The opening of the destructor plant marked the passing of the dumpile. This is the greatest forward step in the direction of ideal health conditions ever made in the city of Montgomery. It is not the province of this department to discuss this matter from an economic standpoint, but insofar as its relation to the health of the city is concerned, it must be said that its benefits are almost incalculable.

There is destroyed in this plant an average of about 180 tons of trash and garbage each week, this is reduced from a filthy, disease breeding mass of garbage into an inorganic body of clinker, every vestige of animal and vegetable matter being absolutely cremated.

Formerly this trash and garbage was either dumped upon the river banks or placed as filling into the ditches and ravines of the city, there to become the breeding place of flies and other disease carrying insects, and thus become a menace to the health of the entire city, and a nuisance from the obnoxious smells.

Dead animals which were formerly buried in large numbers near the city pastures, are now burned in this plant. It is certainly a great health asset.

Food Inspection.

During the months of June, July and August, a man was detailed by this department to give his entire time to the careful inspection of food stuffs and all places where food was sold. This included the butcher shops, fish stands, hotel and restaurant kitchens and ice cream factories.

A large quantity of meats, fish, fruits, vegetables and other food stuffs were condemned and destroyed. In this connection it is but proper to say that a majority of the persons conducting establishments where such things are sold have shown every willingness to co-operate with this department and furnish only such goods as are wholesome.

As a measure of economy we were forced to assign other duties to our food inspector so that only a small portion of his time can be devoted to this most important work. It is to be hoped that some arrangement may be made which will enable us to take up this matter before the next summer and provide an inspector who will be able to devote his entire time to this inspection.

Emergency Hospital.

The Emergency Hospital for the care of smallpox patients was kept open during the entire year, caring for sixty-six patients during that time, as shown by tabulated statement handed herewith.

The hospital buildings are in need of paint and of some minor repairs, but otherwise are in excellent shape, we are equipped to care for one hundred and twenty-five patients very nicely.

We had no deaths from smallpox during the year and practically all of the cases handled at the Emergency Hospital were of a very mild type.

Cost of Operation.

In closing this portion of the report of this department some allusion is proper regarding the cost of its maintenance.

It is impossible to show any figures more definite than a general comparison of totals, as the change in the method of keeping the city books precluded the possibility of comparing the year 1911 with previous years item by item.

In comparison with the year 1910 the figures are as follows:

Total expense Health, Sanitary Hospital, 1910, $61,914.89; total expense Health, Sanitary, Hospital, 1911, $49,765.42; net decrease over 1910, $12,149.47.

This decrease was made despite of the expenditure of some twenty one hundred dollars for the cost of operation of the destructor plant for a period of seven months.

Summary of Sanitary Service.

Premises inspected, 140,422; loads of trash and garbage removed, 28,271; estimated weight trash and garbage removed 33,925,200 pounds; loads of street sweepings removed, 7,856; estimated weight of street sweepings removed, 11,784,000 pounds; estimated weight of street sweepings removed by hand, 921,000 pounds; number of dead animals and fowls removed, 5,028; number of rooms fumigated, 1,172; number of patients removed to Emergency Hospital, 64; number of sanitary sewers flushed, 2,308; number of storm sewers flushed, 206.

Patients Treated at Dispensary.

January, 215; February, 255; March, 287; April, 290; May, 319; June 255; July, 199; August, 162; September, 171; October, 184; November, 161; December, 186; total, 2,686.

Calls by City Health Officer.

January, 85; February, 81; March, 73; April, 73; May, 70; June, 90; July, 82; August, 77; September, 71; October, 75; November, 56; December, 67. Total, 900.

Emergency Hospital.

Following are the number of patients and the amounts paid each month:

January, 8, $81.00; February, 6, $67.50; March 13, $204.00; April, 9, $129.75; May, 9, $89.25; June, 6, $57.50 July, 4, $83.25; August, 4, $63.75; September, 1, $9.00; October, 2, $75.25 November, 7, $48.00; December, 2 $15.75. Total, 66; $864.00.

Charity Patients in Hospitals.

Following are the number of patients and the amount paid each month:

January, 26, $388.80; February, $129.70; March, 25, $360.25; April, 1 $265.00; May, 16, $241.50; J[illegible] $40.00; July 13, $189.00; Aug[illegible] $209.00; September, 5, $52.00; October, 16, $163.00 November, 15, $202.00; December, 13, $176.00. Total, 171 $2,356.25.

Deaths From All Causes.

January, 85; February, 61; March, 109; April, 105; May, 88; June, 63; July, 69; August, 97; September, 73; October, 67; November, 81; December, 74. Total, 963.

Death rate based on population figures obtained from last City Directory: White, 13.37; negro, 26.75.

Contagious Diseases.

The following cases of contagious disease were reported during the year:

Smallpox, 52; scarlet fever, 68; diphtheria, 12; measles, 238; typhoid fever, 47; infantile paralysis, 7.

Deaths from Contagious Disease.

Typhoid fever, 12; diphtheria, 3; measles, 1; tuberculosis, 61.

Births, 1911.

January, 75; February, 74; March, 63; April, 62; May, 44; June, 51; July, 54; August, 76; September, 65; October, 79; November, 68; December, 79. Total, 792.

It will be noticed that the total number of birts is fewer than the deaths. This is caused by the failure of midwives and physicians to report all of the births occurring in their practice. The number of deaths is absolutely accurate, as the remains of no person can be interred in any of the cemeteries of the city without a permit from this department.

City Laboratory.

The following microscopical examinations were made at the request of the physicians of the city, by B. A. Taylor, chemist and bacteriologist:

Diphtheria, 758; malaria, 342; typhoid fever, 281; tuberculosis, 346; actinomycosis, 2; hook worm, 198; taenia solium and saginata; oxyuris vermicularis, 14; amoeba coli, 15; ascaris lumbucoides, 16; water examinations, 51 miscellaneous, specifics, etc., 321; total, 2,360.

The fifty-two cases of typhoid fever found, proved upon investigation to have been contracted outside the city in most instances.

Examination of City Water.

During the year frequent examinations were made to ascertain as to the purity of the city water supply, with but two exceptions mentioned below, the bacterial counts from samples obtained from the hydrants ranged from fifty to one hundred and fifty per cubic centimetre, and no colon bacilli were found in ten cubic centimetres of water.

In the month of June when the water from the mains in certain parts of the city was observed to be muddy, examinations were made and the bacterial counts were found to be above 500 per cubic centimetre, and no colon bacilli were found in ten cubic centimetres.

In the month of September when river water was being turned into the mains, three examinations were made on different days.

Specimens taken from the filter plant direct, showed thirty seven hundred bacteria per cubic centimetre, and the colon bacillus was isolated from ten cubic centimetres of this water.

Specimens taken from the general water supply at this time, showed thirteen hundred bacteria per cubic centimetre, and the colon bacillus was present in ten cubic centimetres of this water.

Specimens taken from the artesian wells direct, showed eighteen bacteria per cubic centimetre, and were free from colon bacilli.

Chimical Analyses (Exclusive of Milk)

The following examinations were made by request of the Chief of police:

One box stock food, found to contain arsenite of copper (paris green); three samples of substance suspected to be cocaine, found to be cocaine adulterated with acetanlid; one box of salts suspected of being cocaine, found to be cocaine hydrochlorate pure 28 1-2 grs.; one box of salts suspected to be cocaine, found to be cocaine adulterated with acetanelid. In all of the cocaine cases above mentioned arrests were made and convictions secured.

Analysis for City License Inspector: Beverage secured from "The Deacon Brown Company" examined and found to contain caffeine, license was collected.

Examination for City Engineer. One sample of bitumen was examined for the city engineer, and found to be up to standard claimed.

Milk and Dairy Inspection, by A. Hill, Milk and Dairy Inspector.

Following is comparative standing of the dairies supplying milk and its products to the city, the first named figures being sanitation, percentage, and the second butter fat percentage:

Greilhurst, 94.2, 4.89; Up-to-Date, 84.3, 4.62; Riverside, 79.2, 4.12; Cloverdale, 73.2, 5.02; Imperial, 77.6, 4.46; Home, 77.8, 4.15; Cherokee, .74, 4.64; Cedar, 75.1, 4.39; Carrs, .75, 4.26; L. C. Young, 83.6, cream only; Capital City, .50, cream only; W. A. Johnson, .55, cream only.

Total number samples of milk collected and tested, 765; total number samples cream collected and tested, 375; total samples of milk from private cows tested, 18.

Tuberculin Test.

During the year 914 dairy cows supplying milk to the city were tested with tuberculin for tuberculosis. Of this number 103 were found to be affected with tuberculosis, of this number seventy-two were found in one herd, and others were divided among six herds. The owners of all these cows willingly consented to have the diseased animals removed from their herds and slaughtered.

The condemned cattle were all sent to the Union Slaughter House and killed and on post mortem examination the diagnosis of the Dairy Inspector was verified, all showing tuberculosis whereupon the carcasses were condemned and tanked.

The sanitary condition of the dairy barns and dairy houses have been closely watched, two were closed down on account of unsanitary conditions and three up to date barns have been constructed during the year.

Meat inspection at Union Slaughter House, by H. B. Metcalf and G. W. Llewellyn, ante-mortem inspection:

Beeves, 2,029; calves, 950; goats, 65; hogs, 2,240; sheep, 547. Total, 12,801.

Rejections and Cause.

Beeves, too poor for food, 120; beeves advanced state of pregnancy, 18; calves, too young for food, 11; calves, too poor for food, 1; goats (billy), 1; hogs (boars), 2; total rejections, 153.

Post-mortem inspections condemned and tanked: Beeves, tuberculosis, 106; hogs, tuberculosis, 5; beeves, anaemia, 7; beeves, pyaemia, 3; beeves, septicaemia, 2; beeves, Texas fever, 4; beeves, advanced pregnancy, 2; beeves, pleuro-pneumonia, 1; beeves, extensive bruise, 5; hogs, cholera, 7; hogs, measles, 2; hogs, pyaemia, 2; hogs, septicaemia 1; hogs parasites, 4; hogs, swine plague, 2; hogs, peritonitis, 2; hogs, pleurisy, 1; beef livers diseased, 222; hog livers diseased, 652; bruised meat cut out away.

Country Dressed Meats—Beeves, tuberculosis, 3; hogs, tuberculosis, 1; hogs, trichinae, 3; hogs, measles, 4; beeves, Texas fever, 2; beeves, improperly butchered, 4; beeves, too poor, 3.

From the West—Beeves, spoiled, 5; calves, spoiled, 3; sheep, spoiled, 6.

Country Dressed Meats Inspected at Laboratory—Beeves, 627; calves, 341; goats, 162; hogs, 1,312; sheep, 29; total, 2,521.

Dressed Meats from the West—Beeves, 2,250; calves, 804, hogs, 187; sheep, 2,155; total, 5,396.

Summary.

Total number of microscopical examinations in labortary 2,360; total number of chemical tests, exclusive of milk, 18; total number of animals inspected at slaughter house, 12,801; total number of animals condemned at slaughter house, 190; total number of pounds of meat condemned, 18,850; total number of animals inspected from West, 5,396; total number of animals inspected from country, 2,521; total number of cows tested for tuberculosis, 914; total number of cows condemned and tanked, 103; total number of samples of milk tested, 765; total number of samples of cream tested, 375; grand total of all animals inspected, 20,718.

Comments.

Increase of country dressed meats over previous year, 533; increase of Western meats over previous year, 1,112; decrease of animals slaughtered at Union Slaughter House, 1,161; increase of laboratory specimens examined, 868; net increase in number of animals inspected, 514.

HEALTH MEN OF WORLD TO MEET THIS MORNING

Thousands of Experts Have Gathered in Washington

PREVENTION IS KEYNOTE

International Congress of Hygiene and Demography Opens Session Today

Mail Tel 9-22-12

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22—Washington during all of this week will be the health mecca of the world. There have gathered from all quarters of the globe thousands of experts on health and vital statistics to attend the fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography, whose sessions begin tomorrow morning and continue throughout the week. There are about 3,000 delegates.

President Taft will welcome the Congress to this country tomorrow morning. Dr. Max Rubner, of the Emperor Frederick William University, of Berlin, President of the permanent International Commission of the Congress, will deliver an address on the progress among the nations and the possibilities of the future of public hygienic and vital statistical work. The roll call of the thirty-three foreign governments represented will be answered by the heads of the delegations from these countries. Delegates from about 300 cities in this country, from every State and Territory except Alaska, from the leading universities of this country, and Europe, and from numerous social betterment, medical and scientific societies, are here.

In the sixty years of its existence, this is the first time the Congress has met in the United States. In addition to the meetings to be held in various sections, a vast exhibit has been prepared in a building erected for the purpose, containing devices of value in the promotion of health ideas.

"Prevention" is the keynote of the sanitary arrangements set forth there. What the nation, through the United States Public Health Service and its other bureaus is doing and what the States and cities and of private charities are doing to conserve the human strength of the country, is shown by models.

The United States Navy is represented by an operating room of a battleship and by a ship kitchen where latest devices for preparing large quantities of food with speed and cleanliness are shown. The army has erected a number of ovens to show how it provides food for its men and a complete hospital corps is encamped right outside the doors of the exhibition building, ready either for play or actual service.

How the tenement dwellers of large cities are taught better housing and living conditions, what large manufacturing concerns are doing for the well-being of their employes, what colleges are doing for physical development, how the lives of babies are being looked after, what children's playgrounds are accomplishing, what the United States Bureau of Animal Industry is striving for in its meat inspection, model dairy and other work and these and similar human conservation enterprises are shown by working models.

Georgia Women Work For Sanitation Bill

7-21-12 Constitution

This week Mrs. H. C. White, president of the Georgia federation, has addressed a letter to the district vice presidents of the federation asking that they in turn communicate with the presidents of clubs in their districts, urging all club women to take up the matter of pushing the state-wide sanitation bill now pending in the legislature. The club women are urged by their leaders to write to the members of the legislature from their counties or any other members of the general assembly urging the passage of the sanitation bill.

In this way the club women of the state hope to create a widespread interest in the bill. Too often the interest in such bills is confined to the health boards, the sanitation committee and those organizations which espouse the cause of bills along specific lines, but this bill should inspire the interest of every man and woman in the state, for it hinges on the best asset the state has—the health of her people.

In the crusade against tuberculosis the cry was for better sanitation; in the movement for the eradication of hookworm disease, again the cry comes for better sanitation and the education of the people in that direction, and in the last statistics pertaining to mortality in the states of the central south there comes alarming proof that two-thirds of the deaths in the last two years were from preventable diseases—diseases directly traceable to bad sanitation and ignorance of the laws of living.

Cities have worked to better conditions and there have been agencies at work for betterment in various parts of the state, but in the passage of the sanitation bill as introduced by Representative Ellis, of Tift, the state will have taken hold of the movement for a healthier, more sanitary condition in such tangible form that all agencies may work together and more directly for the needed reform.

It cannot be that a bill which deals so directly with the most vital principle of the commonwealth, its health, therefore its life, will fail to meet with universal favor and be passed without dissension. The cry of economy cannot be one of significance in the matter of this bill, for it would be poor economy to give to any department of the state's activities and fail to consider first the physical welfare of the people at large.

To the women of the state, the promoters of the sanitation bill naturally look for their heartiest indorsement, as the sanitation of the state and the community is inseparable from the sanitation of the home. As the club women of the state represent the organized body, there is expected of them leadership in the campaign for the passage of the bill.

Health — 1912

BAD TEETH AND SICKLY CHILDREN.

Constitution 9-15-12

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley told members of the National Dental association, in session at Washington city recently, that daily one thousand children die in this country, and that the deaths are due more to bad teeth than to any other cause. The statement appears a sweeping one, but the former chief chemist to the department of agriculture has ample testimony from science to support his assertion. Decayed or imperfect teeth offer, in the first place, a lodging for every manner of germ. It may be said that the best way to handle this situation is to dispose of the germs. That is desirable, but until we can secure uniform observance of sanitation in this country, we can materially lower the death rate by cutting down the number of avenues at which death-dealing bacilli enter. The mouth, especially when illy-tended, is one of them. Aside from harboring the beginnings of disease, poor teeth prevent the mastication and digestion of food. This, in turn, lowers vitality, and lowered vitality is one of the most prolific feeders of the death rate.

It is gratifying, in this connection, that acting upon the initiative of the chamber of commerce the Atlanta Society of Dentists has offered co-operation in dental inspection of public school children. The services of two dentists are to be given free of charge, and the plan is to work through the schools as quickly as is compatible with thoroughness. This departure is really a corollary to the system of medical inspection installed also at the instance of the chamber of commerce. Parents might be notified of physical defects in their children and even compelled, by law, to have them corrected. But so long as dental inspection does not go hand in hand with medical inspection, that grave menace of which Dr Wiley speaks will constantly hang over the school children of Atlanta.

Council could well afford to investigate ways and means to extend dental inspection throughout the schools. It is certain that the start now made, while helpful, will barely touch the surface of a real need. And if there is to be genuine conservation of child health in Atlanta, it should include every point at which the physical well-being of the child is threatened.

PROTECTING TWO RACES.

Constitution 1-1-12

The Constitution's protest against the conditions which help to swell the rate of typhoid fever in Atlanta has brought many commendatory comments from both physicians and laity. In a recent interview Dr. Louis C. Roughlin, a member of the sanitation committee of the Chamber of Commerce, discussing the subject, drew attention as follows to a phase often accentuated by The Constitution:

> Perhaps the greatest trouble in Atlanta lies in the poorer quarters of the city. Atlanta spends thousands each year in the big residential and business sections, practically nothing in the other sections, yet it is from these sections that the fever germs come, it is here that the money ought to be spent and would do the most good.
>
> Take the negro quarters for instance. It is here that you will find disease-breeding filth, and it is here also that you will find the worst sanitary arrangements. Surface closets, imperfect sewers, little attempt at cleanliness, all foster the disease, and it is easy to spread, you see, to the other sections.
>
> Every part of the city ought to receive the same care in a sanitary way, because disease in one part is more than likely to affect every part. Education is another big factor in the prevention of the disease, and when you get these two together the percentage will be reduced to a minimum.

Not only as regards typhoid, but including also tuberculosis and every other communicable disease, the unsanitary negro quarters menace the white as well as the colored population of the city.

Disease regards no arbitrary dividing line of geography or color. The well-guarded home in the white residence district may become infected by the negro hovel far distant. All the screens and other precautions devised by science will not keep out the typhoid fly breeding in surface closets in the negro districts, or shut out tuberculosis transmitted by the negro washerwoman or house-servant, or the white or the negro who rubs elbows with you on the streets or the trolleys.

In the matter of health, and whether or not we like it, we are in fact, as in name, "our brother's keeper."

Until Atlanta, in its sanitary arrangements, comes to execute that principle, the city will not approach the high health standard to which its altitude and its excellent climatic conditions entitle it.

Vital Statistics.

Mont. Adv. 12-29-12

Deaths for the week ending, December 28, 1912:

Whites—Perry Edgar Waits, age 16 years; D. S. Patterson, age 74 years; Mrs. Mary Hill, age 45 years; J. T. Pace, age 26 years; T. R. Phillips, age 35 years.

Negroes—John Cummings, age 23 years; Dave Styles, age 45 years; Monroe Craskin, age 42 years; Alice Vandress, age 35 years; Willie D. Lewis, age 26 years; Gertrude Fluellen, age 9 years; Rochelle Williams, age 20 years; Allen Iverson, age 30 years; Rachel Broadnax, age 53 years; William Woody, age 4 months; Willis Lindsay, age 40 years; Daisy Pace, age 23 years.

Memphis.
Has colored Medical inspectors
school. 2 employed science
per month. Dr. [illegible] Dominion [illegible]
[illegible]. They also vaccinated in school against
[illegible] Charge [illegible] vaccination against
typhoid fever, at New police
station R. G. Martin [illegible] will
[illegible] alternate, on duty from 8 a.m.
[illegible]

$154 25 FOR SANITARIUM

The Southern Reporter 9-21-12

Amount Raised at Anti-Tuberculosis Rally—Mayor Grace Contributes Fifty Dollars.

Charleston,

A rousing meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the Morris Street Baptist church in the interest of the Anti-Tuberculosis League, which is striking to raise $5,000 for the purpose of building a tuberculosis sanitarium for the colored people of Charleston. Of the $5,000 asked of the public, President Charles S. Harleston, of the League, stated that he had on hand $154.25 since the soliciting began two months ago.

The rally was called to order by President Harleston, of the Anti-Tuberculosis League, at 4:30 o'clock. Following the music by the choir, President Harleston stated the purpose of the League and gave a full itimized account of the money [illegible]cribed to the committee. [illegible] Rev. Dandridge, who w[illegible] speaker, stated the [illegible] rally, and also gave [illegible]led account of the Ant[illegible]culosis League since its org[illegible]zation September 15 1909, and the work that it has done during the three years of its existance. Dr. A. C. McClellan spoke with reference to the need of the Sanitarium, and impressed upon those present the importance of contributing to the cause.

Mayor John P. Grace was presented by President Harleston, and in a forceful talk to the audience told them of the good that a sanitarium would do to the Charleston colored population. He urged the public to contribute freely and that he would render whatever assistance he possibly could, officially or personally, to aid in raising the neccessary money to build the institution. Mayor Grace contributed $50 toward the cause.

The meeting adjourned after the passing around of the platter and the reading of the donations that had been made up to that time.

The following are the names and the amount of those who contributed: Mayor John P. Grace $50; Mrs. Ball $1, Mrs. J. C. Wilson $1; Mr. C. McK. Grant $25; Mr. A. C. Kaufman $10; Dr. McFall $1; Capt. Sam Corker 50c; A. C. Poinette 50c, James Allen & Co. $10, Mr. McDowell $1, the Rev. E. H. Coit

$1; the Rev. Parrish $1; the Rev. J. J. Weatherspoon $2, D R. Hill $1; the Rev. Dandridge $1; the Rev. J. J. Robinson $1; O Vaughan $1; M. Miller 50c; S. Flemming 50c, R. H. Swinston $1; Mrs. C. J. Parker $1, Mrs Emma Russell 25c; the Rev. Nichols $1; Cash $12; total $151 25.

A SCURRILOUS PLACARD

Attack Made on Negro at Hygiene Congress Which Gives Delegates From Different Countries Wrong Impression of Race.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.—The Negroes of this city have become indignant over the malicious attack made on the Negroes of the United States by some miscreant who saw fit to circulate a placard among the delegates from thirty-three nations at the Hygiene Congress being held here, which is misleading and does not state facts.

The scurrilous placard says in part: "There are about 10,000,000 Negroes in the United States, 87,000 of these are in Philadelphia.

"It is the rare exception in hospital experience for a male Negro to fail to admit having been infected with both syphilis and gonorrhea. These occurrences are with him almost a matter of course. Almost never is treatment carried to the point of cure.

"The result of the general infection of the big male Negro is the almost equally wide application of the female population. The vast majority of city Negro girls have been violated long before maturity and very few have escaped infection with both syphilis and gonorrhea.

"The gravest problem to be faced with in dealing with the city Negro is not his or her industrial future or his to social equality with the white man or woman. It is the danger of his or her contagiousness or infectiousness from the standpoint of physical and moral disease.

"The fact then goes to say that illicit intercourse between the races is taking place on an alarming extent hardly believed by those not investigated the subject. Says that one third of the American negroes have admixture of white blood and that scarcely a single individual of the white race.

Restrictions, deamicratory [illegible]

DR. GEORGE BROWN STATES PLATFORM

In Announcing Candidacy for Mayor He Stresses Health Measures.

In his announcement for mayor Dr George T. Brown pledges himself to work for a clean, sanitary and progressive city. He proposes improvements which, he says, would make Atlanta one of the most healthful cities in the United States, if not in the world.

These recommendations are made by Dr. Brown:

Public baths—one on the north and one on the south side, and one in each ward as soon as the city's finances will permit.

A public comfort house in the center of the city for women and little children.

A better water supply. It is imperative that the city secure more suitable drinking water than that from the Chattahoochee river, into which refuse is dumped, if the typhoid death rate is to be kept down.

Automobile street washing machines. Two of these machines, such as are used in Berlin, would flush and wash 110 miles of paved streets a day, and cut down the city death rate 25 per cent.

Abolish "The Kingdom of Dust." This term is applied to that portion of Atlanta which is always thick with dust and smoke. Dr. Brown says street dust causes three sets of germs to flourish, namely, those causing pneumonia and other septic diseases, diphtheria, lockjaw and tuberculosis. He declared 1,340 persons died of preventable diseases in Atlanta last year.

Establishment of a municipal servants' bureau to be operated in connection with the board of health. Every cook, washerwoman, maid and butler would be required to register with this bureau and receive a card. Such a system, he says, would protect families from diseased and dishonest servants.

No increase in taxation, but better administration of municipal affairs.

In addition to problems of public health in which he is particularly interested he touches on other governmental problems. He contends that the city's employees should be treated with great liberality, and that the salaries of the police, firemen and teachers had not been increased in proportion to the increased cost of living. They should now be receiving 25 per cent more than they do, he said.

Dr. Brown is one of the best-known physicians in the state, and during his four years' service in the Georgia legislature took the lead in strengthening the laws dealing with the public health.

"HEALTH EXHIBIT" CAR PARKED AT BIRMINGHAM

On Its Way to Washington From Louisiana.

Special to The Advertiser.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Sept. 16.—The "health exhibit" car of the Louisiana State Board of Health, in charge of Dr. Oscar Dowling, president of that organization, is parked on the A. G. S. tracks at the Twentieth Street crossing. It was visited by great crowds throughout Monday morning and the early afternoon.

It contains one of the most complete and interesting health exhibits ever shown in the South, and is on its way to Washington, by special request, for exhibit at the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography September 23 to 28.

The Birmingham public is invited to inspect the car, and many who have already accepted that invitation are praising Louisiana's enterprise and ingenuity in promoting such an enterprise. The car is a reconstructed Pullman, specially arranged for the exhibits.

There is another Pullman carried, and this is also specially arranged for the accommodation of the working force with Dr. Dowling. This force consists of Dr. Dowling himself; Dr. George B. Adams, of the hookworm department of the Louisiana State board; Dr. Meyer Newhauser, sanitary and drug inspector of the board; Carey Robinson, electrician and moving picture operator; Miss Agnes Morris, instructor in home and school hygiene, and Miss Anna Butts, stenographer.

The car stopped at Meridian Sunday and will make stops at Atlanta, Spartanburg, S. C., Greensboro, N. C., and Lynchburg, Va. At each of these places the exhibit will be open to the public as it is here. It is the first car of the kind to be sent out and has already made nearly three hundred stops in Louisiana where it operates regularly.

Exhibit Is Complete.

Practically everything pertaining to sanitation and health is shown in the car. It is literally filled with pictures and models of various health preserving methods. Care of children is illustrated very effectively by little dolls and little doll houses. Pure air is stressed.

One of the exhibits shows the difference in the air in a closed room and that in open room. The two dolls in the closed room seem to breathe, and the air soon becomes actually murky. This model is worked by electricity.

Another impressive model shows the Grim Reaper cutting down a child's life every twenty seconds. How to keep the house clean and healthy, whether it be a home, a store house, a place of business, a dairy house or a closet is shown most effectively by various models. The maps and charts all over the sides of the train prove just what sanitation can do and has done and also shows its possibilities.

Dr. Dowling accompanies the visitors up and down the car and explains everything in a thoroughly interesting and decidedly instructive manner. The car will be parked where it is all day and at 8 o'clock Monday evening, Dr. Dowling will give an illustrated lecture at the Chamber of Commerce. It will be a moving picture show, more than a lecture, however, according to the doctor's own statement.

The health exhibit car started out from New Orleans November 15, 1910, and has been steadily at work since that time, teaching the needs of hygiene and sanitation. Incidentally, the car contains a very creditable exhibit of Louisiana's resources.

FOR CIVIC REFORM

White Citizens Interested In Sanitary Improvements For Our People.

The result of a timely communication sent the Chamber of Commerce by President R. R. Wright of the Geosgia State Industrial College, was a conference of the Public Interest Committee of that institution of which Col. C. Arthur Gordon is chairman, and a committee of colored citizens composed of Prof. R. R. Wright, Dr. E. A. Smith, Mr. L. G. Williams, Mr. P. F. Love, Prof. [illegible] and Sol. C. Johnson, at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce.

In his communication to the Chamber of Commerce, Professor Wright mentioned seven points in which the white people could assist in improving the condition of the colored citizens. It was decided that it would be better to take up only one at a time, and sanitation was decided to be the most important. Along this line, Prof. Wright, as spokesman for the colored citizens, submitted a succint statement filled with facts and substantiated by photographs. Rapt attention was paid to him and he made a very favorable impression.

Several members of the committee spoke favorably of the matter as presented by Prof. Wright, and many suggestions were made tending to improvement.

The result of the conference was the appointment of the following committee to confer with the city authorities including the Board of Health, the Health Committee of City Council, the Mayor, etc.

From the Public Interest Committe: Prof. Otis Ashmore, Mr. F. G. Bell and Mr. H. L. Kayton

From the Colored Citizens: Prof. R. R. Wright, [illegible] N. A. Smith and Sol. C. Johnson.

This conference may be held next week.

The colored citizens should be fully alive to the importance of the sanitary condition surrounding them, and whatever move is put forward should meet their hearty co-operation and support.

Too much praise can not be given Prof. Wright for his lead in this matter and with proper manifestation, the result will be beneficial.

KENTUCKY PLACED IN REGISTRATION AREA

This is Twenty-Second State Admitted by the Bureau of the Census

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Director of the Census has admitted Kentucky to the registration area of the United States for the year 1911. This makes the twenty-second State included and raises the population having accurate registration of deaths to 63 per cent of the total population of continental United States 59,214,000.

The Kentucky law went into effect January 1, 1911, so that it is a marked testimonial to the efficiency of the system of registration recommended by the Bureau of the Census that the results for the first year of its operation have entitled it to admission. Other States that have recently been included under the provisions of the model law are Ohio and Missouri. The model bill has also been passed by both Houses of the Virginia Legislature and amendments to the present law, designed to bring it into more thorough compliance with the accepted system, are now being considered, on the recommendation of the State Board of Health, by the Legislature of Maryland. Kentucky, however, is the only State south of the Ohio river to possess efficient registration of deaths, and the Bureau of the Census is actively engaged in recommending the passage of similar laws for other States of the South.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Death for the week ending September 7, 1912:

Whites—Miss Julia Ward, age 36 years; C. L. Stickney, age 45 years; Elfrida Linstead, age 4 years; Miss Kate Wright, age 30 years.

Negroes—Richard Slaughter, age 81 years; Mary Smith, age 50 years; Isiah Bozeman, age 60 years; Annie Smith, age 35 years; Judge Brown, age 26 years; Obelia Buchanan, age 24 years; Eddie Mays, age 8 months; Henry Simmons, age 16 years; Annie Louise Motley, age 2 months; Will Seals, Jr., age 1 month.

Health — 1912

DOCTOR TELLS OF HOSPITAL

Nash

Tuberlosis Institution Receives Praise.

Situation Beautiful, Drainage Perfect —Two Wings Identical—Sanitation Likewise—Compares Nashville Hospital With Others in the East—Negro Doctors Will Co-operate—Popular Impression Wrong.

By Dr. A. M. Townsend.

A few days ago in company with some friends, a visit was made to the Tuberculosis Hospital which has recently been completed and thrown open for the reception of tuberlosis patients. Upon our arrival at the Hospital we were joined by Mayor Howse, Dr. R. G. Tucker, County Health Physician, and Dr. M. E. Link, the physician in charge at the Hospital.

To us the Hospital was in itself not only a surprise, but a revelation. I, like most of the physicians in Nashville, have never taken the time to visit the place, nor study its merits. Nashville and Davidson County might well be proud of such an institution, established for the purpose of assisting in stamping out from our midst that dreaded disease, consumption.

This hospital stands as a monument to the untiring, persistent efforts of Nashville's greatest, most liberal and progressive Mayor, H. E. Howse—the Mayor of all the people—and to the City Council, and the County Court, that have stood by him in every effort for the best interest of all the people.

No pains nor money have been spared in making this Hospital complete in every particular for the treatment, comfort and maintenance of tuberculosis patients. Situated on the crest of a hill, not only is it "beautiful for situation," but the drainage is perfect. I don't think a more ideal spot could have been selected about Nashville. Just far enough away from the hum of industry, and the smoke and dirt of a busy city, surrounded by nature in its diversified forms and beauties, to make it not only attractive, but to the patient most helpful.

The building is well arranged with a wing for the white patients and a wing for the colored patients. In each wing the male patients are separated from the female patients. As we were shown through the building, we paid particular attention to its sanitary construction. The walls and floors are perfectly clean, free from dust and dirt, and so plainly constructed as to be easily kept so. The patients' wards are screened from flies and mosquitoes, capable of being thrown open for plenty of air and sunlight, and then constructed so that they can be closed in when the weather is cold and kept warm by a perfectly installed steam heating system. The buildings are lighted with electricity throughout, and each ward has its bath, wash-in and toilet, all fitted up with the very best and up-to-date outfit. I have visited several of the hospitals in the East, where tuberculosis patients are kept, including the well arranged Long Island Hospital across the James River from Boston, and nowhere have I seen a more beautifully situated, well equipped and suitably arranged hospital for tuberculous patients than we have here.

Especially should the colored people take an interest in this hospital. It affords for those who are the victims of consumption an opportunity for the very best treatment and care, and very best chance to get well. At this hospital the wing for the colored patients is equipped and arranged just like the wing for the white patients. Of the two wings the one for colored patients as a view point for beautiful landscape and accessibility to fresh air and sunlight is the more favorable. There is no difference in the fare, all patients are furnished every comfort they need, including diet, medical attention and the constant services of earnest, dutiful and painstaking nurses. Patients may be visited by relatives and friends as often as they desire. They may even be visited by their own physician, if desired.

Not only every physician in Nashville, but every citizen, where possible, should visit this hospital, for indeed its attractiveness and its worth and value to this community cannot be appreciated without the seeing. The Negro physicians here are willing to co-operate in every way possible to assist in the crusade that is now being waged against consumption in this city. The Negro physician can do a great deal toward lowering the death rate of our people from this cause. Our people in general can help in this matter by encouraging the hospital idea.

To most of our people the very mention of the word "hospital" carries with it cruel treatment, careless attention, ceaseless misery and hastened certain death. This idea of a hospital must be changed. Our people must be taught that rather the hospital is the place for them when sick, especially when the certainty of their life depends upon careful and scientific nursing and treatment. Our people must be taught the advantage of comfortable, well-lighted and airy compartments, over dark, damp and dingy quarters in some basement. They must be taught how to prevent the spread of contageous diseases by separating themselves from others when so unfortunately afflicted. They must be taught the beneficial influence and effects that sanitation has upon the cure of disease, and they must be driven away from the idea that any cure is found in patent nostrums of quack remedies. They must be taught to get out from the alleys where the sun never shines, to get out from over sewers and horse stables, and to stop moving into houses before they are properly fumigated.

Physicians and citizens alike are mustered into service in this work of redemption of our people from the thraldom of that most dreaded of all diseases—consumption.

And now it becomes us, one and all, to show our appreciation to the Mayor, and the City Council of Nashville and the Davidson County Court for the establishment of this Tuberculosis Hospital, by using our influence to get those who are unfortunately the victims of consumption to go there for treatment, and most important of all to go there before it is too late. There are many consumptives in Nashville among our people, who ought to be there now. In fact if the proper steps were taken every bed would be filled and we would be in position to demand more quarters, and demand separate quarters in order that those who are most advanced in the disease may be separated from those who are in the first stages.

Commissioner.

Mont. Adv. 10-7½

"The greatest detriment to health records in Montgomery is the negro," says H. W. Laird, deputy insurance commissioner, in the October bulletin of the department of insurance, just issued. "Improvident as a rule, frequently the victim of inherited malady, careless in seeking attention, members of this race are easy prey for tuberculosis and pneumonia, especially. So far in 1912, there have been fifty-one deaths from tuberculosis in Montgomery, forty-five of which were those of negroes. Twenty-nine of the forty deaths from pneumonia were among members of the colored race."

A statement of health conditions in Montgomery, made up after an analysis of the annual city report, occupies a prominent part in the October bulletin.

"Of a decrease in the death rate of Montgomery, for the first eight months of 1912, of eighty, preventable diseases are credited with seventy-two. The total of this year is 588, compared to 668 in like period in 1911. City Commissioner Walter Brassell, in charge of health conditions, with his efficient forces, is therefore receiving many congratulations.

Table Shows Result.

"Below is a table, running from January 1 to August 31, this year, eloquent of the results of education in the interest of better care of health, more attention to hygiene and closer watch on menacing conditions:

	1911.	1912.	Decrease.
Typhoid	7	5	2
Malaria	15	4	11
Pneumonia	57	40	17
Tuberculosis	58	51	7
Diarrhoea, (under 2 years)	35	14	21
Whooping cough	2	1	1
Diptheria	2	—	2
Measles	11	—	11
Totals	187	115	72

"Commissioner Brassell recites, among others, the following reasons for improvement: Campaign against flies, plenty of pure drinking water, prompt reports by physicians, oiling of ponds and education in the extermination of the mosquito, better ventilation of sleeping rooms, decrease in promiscuous expectoration, careful inspection of dairies, isolation of contagious diseases in children, decrease in the number of surface closets, free medical service for the poor, free attention at the anti-tuberculosis camp, general vigilance by doctors, officers, as well as regular practitioners.

Conditions Are Favorable.

"Conditions are, as a matter of fact, much better than figures indicate. Many of the typhoid cases, few as they are, come from outside the city—that is to say, contraction was outside. Deaths from violence run high, homicides, accidents and suicides amounting to thirty-seven so far in this year; twenty-seven in the same eight months in 1911. For the whole of 1911 violence took off fifty-two, suggesting greater advancement in the fight on disease than on disaster and despair.

"The greatest detriment to health records, however, is the negro. Improvident, as a rule, frequently the victim of inherited malady, careless in seeking attention, members of this race are easy prey for tuberculosis and pneumonia, especially. So far in 1912, there have been fifty-one deaths from tuberculosis, forty-five of which were negroes. Twenty-nine of the forty deaths from pneumonia were among members of the colored race.

Negro Deaths High.

"Negroes, therefore, make up the great bulk of the total deaths, the figures in 1912, eight months, being negroes, 447; whites, 201; 1911, same eight months, negroes, 387; whites, 221. The only encouraging thing just here is the fact that the total negro deaths fell off for the period given, sixty, while the whites dropped only twenty. There is, however, another heavy charge on the negro, that of causes "unknown." Practically all of this item, running to fifty in 1911, goes to the negro account, making his already bad showing worse.

"Based on a city population of whites, 20,587; Negroes, 22,543; the ratios are as follows: Whites, 13.37; negroes, 26.75; the latter more than double.

"The 1912 general record is especially good, as the worst months of the year have passed."

Departmental Statistics.

The bulletin includes a statement of the department's receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year closed.

The receipts for the year ending September 30, were $257,770.30, compared to $242,955.82 for a like time a year before, and increase of $14,814.48. The detailed receipts for 1911-1912 are as follows:

Company licenses, $22,481; increase of $2,589.

Agents license, $29,237.50; increase of $380.

Taxes, $198,345.13; increase of $11,013.66.

Fire marshall tax, $7,552.62; increase of $794.61.

Unauthorized insurance, $154.05; increase, $37.21.

Of the amount received above for company licenses, $2,500 was from fraternals. Of the tax receipts, $7,659.26 came from mutual aids.

A statement of the number of licenses issued by the state department to agents during the month, is:

To agents of fire insurance companies, 150; life agents, 136; miscellaneous insurance agents, 46. Three of the fire agents licensed during the month are women; one of the life agents is a woman. Licenses cancelled: 10 fire agents; 48 life agents; 2 miscellaneous.

COLORED RACE EXTERMINATING ITSELF

Nashville 7/20/12

During the month of June fifty-seven Negroes died in Chattanooga as against twenty-eight whites. When it is taken into consideration that the colored population is only one third that of the entire city, and that the fatalities among the blacks were twice those of the whites this fact grows more impressive.

Involved in these figures is an alarming problem facing the health department of Chattanooga. How to stop this high death rate among the Negroes is a question which is causing Commissioner H. Clay Evans no little amount of worry and thought. And the same problem is haunting the health departments of every city in the north.

The matter is one which demands consideration and attention. The human side of the problem, arousing a desire to lend a helping hand to the unfortunate Negroes with a view to stopping the ravage of the Grim Reaper among them, is not all. The menace to the health of the white race is to be taken into consideration. And then,

too, there is a commercial side of the question. The negative value of the advertising that Southern cities receive from having their death rates swelled by the increasing fatalities among their colored populations bodes no good for the prosperity of the south.

According to government reports, statistics show that the death rates of northern cities are less than those of southern cities. Does this mean that health conditions in the north are naturally better than those of the south? The general public, considering the comparative figures upon their face value, will argue that they are. The public is prone to believe that figures do not lie. The cause of the poor showing of the southern cities is due altogether to the large colored population in the south and to the high death rate that exists among the Negroes in the present day. A city like Chattanooga, which has only one-third of its population colored, has its death rate badly out of proprotion on account of the numerous fatalities among the Negroes. The rate at which other cities suffer, which have half their population colored, can only be imagined.

According to the United States census the nine wards of Chattanooga have a population of 44,604, or in round numbers 45,000. Of this population 30,000 are in round numbers, whites, and 15,000 Negroes. It has been shown that twice as many Negroes as whites died during the month of June. Now, if the death rate among the Negroes had been the same as that among the whites, only fourteen would have died. The June figures show that the death rate was four Negroes to one white.

The June death rate, however, resulted a little more unfavorably for the colored population than usual, but the figures for six months, or since the first of the year, show a greater number of colored deaths each month than white. The figures are as follows:

Month.	White.	Colored.
January	50	57
February	45	54
March	24	36
April	27	49
May	30	38
June	28	57
Total	204	291

The death rate in Chattanooga largely prevails among southern cities thus showing a larger death rate per 1,000 in southern cities than in those of the north.

The rapid dying out of the Negroes is generally ascribed to the conditions in which they live, the lack of good houses, the total negligence of even the simplest sanitary precautions, bad food, and general uncleanliness.

When one takes a look into the Negro settlements of Chattanooga and sees the manner in which they live and the kind of houses they have, he wonders how any of them survive. There are many places where the houses are built on swampy ground, and sometimes even over stagnant pools of water. They are surrounded by various forms of filth and insanitary conditions.

The population is also congested. In nearly every colored settlement the houses are as close together as they can possibly be built, and oftentimes whole families reside in a single room. As colored people have no ideas whatever about ventilation such precautions as leaving windows open, so that fresh air can get in, never occurs to them. And if the air did come in, nine times out of ten it would be the air that had circulated around the filth of the immediate outdoors and that from the stagnant neighborhood. Sleeping on floors and breathing one another's air they contract pneumonia and tuberculosis. It is the white plague that takes most of them away.

Negro laborers work all day, sometimes in the rain and in muddy places. They never change their clothes, but go to sleep in the damp ones. Most of the time they have no other clothes, and to sleep in the one they have on is the only choice open to them.

Lack of wholesome, nurishing food, and the overabundance of bad whisky are two other causes of fatality, as well as their irregular habits and their general neglect of all that is healthful and sanitary.

The colored race in Chattanooga, and the same may be said of it as regards any other southern city, perhaps, is gradually exterminating itself. If the present rate of deaths keeps up one can almost figure the time when the race will die out.

But as has been said, humanity demands that the misfortune of the colored people be taken into consideration and some relief provided for them. Self defense also demands it, and also the prosperity of the south demands it.

What to do? That is the next question. And it is one which will keep the health departments of southern cities deep in thought for some time to come.—Chattanooga News.

Speaks Well For Their Efforts

The Daily Times
Nelson, N.C.
2-7-12
Clarion.

The following article taken from the "Journal of the Out-door Life," which is devoted to the elimination and the cure of tuberculosis, speaks well for the activity displayed by our colored citizens who are promoting a tubercular farm and sanatorium they expect to locate in this community. Both Messrs. Reid and Hargrove write us that they have secured the co-operation of Dr. Booker T. Washington and that he will do all in his power to aid the enterprise.

The Negro and Tuberculosis.

Down in Wilson, N. C., a little group of colored men have begun a campaign to raise money for a sanatorium and hospital for members of their own race. Already $10,000 has been subscribed and a beginning of an institution is in sight.

The remarkable feature of this work which calls for editorial comment is, that this sanatorium will probably be the first private institution of its kind exclusively for tuberculous negroes in the South, and indeed in the United States. In the entire South, with its millions of negroes and with their enormous death rate from tuberculosis, there are not, all told, more than two hundred beds for colored consumptives, and most of these are in public institutions, where through fear, superstition and politics they are not used.

Tuberculosis is probably the most serious problem the South has to face today. In such cities as Atlanta, Nashville, Memphis, Birmingham and New Orleans, and in the rural districts surrounding them, the mortality from turberculosis among the negroes is apparently from two to four times that of the whites.

When, in this connection, it is considered that colored servants, nursemaids, laundresses, gardeners and cooks do the bulk of the menial tasks for the whites of the South, the danger of so large a floating population of ignorant, dangerous consumptives in intensified. It is as much the "white man's burden," as the black man's duty to prevent the spread of tuberculosis among the negroes.

Every honest effort, therefore, which is being made by representatives of the colored race to attack this vital problem of so large a part of our country will have the support and encouragement not only of the "Journal of the Outdoor Life," but also of every one interested in the prevention of tuberculosis.

LETTERS TO EDITOR

Mail Dec 14-24

INCOMPLETE VITAL STATISTICS.

Editor The Advertiser—

Your editorial of this date on "Incomplete Vital Statistics" is timely, and is calculated to call attention to a subject on which the people need to be aroused.

Under our form of government the work of collecting vital and mortuary statistics devolves upon the States, except such data as are gathered by the general government at the decimal periods, in taking the census.

Many, or perhaps all, of the States are trying to do this work, but very few, if any, have completely succeeded. In fact, it is a stupendous undertaking, as any one will realize who has had practical contact with it—hence the need of all the help the press can render. That it can render great help goes without saying. Two things are absolutely essential to success: Money and education. The State must furnish the former and the press is the most potent factor in furnishing the latter.

While the State Board of Health has been endeavoring for more than thirty years to collect the vital and mortuary statistics of the State, it was not until five years ago that the State put at its disposal anything approaching the necessary means. As soon as it came into possession of the means, the State Board of Health began a vigorous campaign for the accomplishment of this work, and has made great progress toward success. For the year just ending reports of about 45,000 births and 18,000 deaths have been collected and permanently filed in the office of the Board, where they will be accessible for all time in determining many legal questions that arise, such as property rights, the right to vote, the ages at which persons are liable to, and excused from, jury and road duty, at which they become eligible for matrimony, etc., etc.

The actual number of births that occur annually in the State is somewhere from 60,000 to 70,000, with about half that number of deaths. The difference between these figures and the number of reports of births and deaths received for the current year (given above), shows how much must yet be accomplished to attain complete success.

As already said no influence so patent as that of the press can be invoked to enable the Board to accomplish what yet remains undone. An earnest appeal is therefore made to the press of the State for its aid, with full confidence that a generous response will be promptly forthcoming.

I beg, Mr. Editor, to supplement your editorial in one respect by saying that failure to collect the vital and mortuary statistics of the State has not been due to lack of system, but to lack of money, of education on the part of the people as to the importance of such data, and lack of enthusiasm. I am sorry to say, on the part of some members of the medical profession.

The first has been overcome, the second and third are being overcome, and with your aid and that of the other "quill drivers" of the State will be rapidly and certainly overcome. Many years ago my predecessor in office—Jerome Cochran—formulated a very complete system for the collection of the vital nd mortuary statistics of the State, but like a mogul engine, or a mn of war, it needed adequate fuel to do its best work.

Now that the fuel has been supplied let us all co-operate in supplying the other needs, to-wit: Education and enthusiasm, then Alabama will soon take rank with the foremost States as a "Registration State," according to the standard set up by the Census Bureau, at Washington.

W. H. Sanders.

Office of the State Board of Health, December 21, 1912.

Montgomery Adv 2-4-12

TWENTY DEATHS IN WEEK

This Makes Increase of Nine Over Preceding Like Period.

The mortality report of the Department of Sanitation and Health of the municipal government, covering the week which began January 28 and which ended February 3, shows that there was an increase of nine in the number of deaths in Montgomery during that time over the preceding period. There were twenty deaths in Montgomery last week, seven white and thirteen negro. During the preceding week there were only eleven deaths.

The mortality report for the last week follows in full:

Whites:—I. H. Snipes, age 49 years; J. A. Taylor, age 42 years; A. J. Lamar, age 62 years; P. L. Carrigan, age 38 years; Mark D. Powell, age 17 years; Mrs. Carrie B. Dickinson, age 44 years; Mrs. Lucy B. Geddes, age 69 years.

Negroes:—Tom Blackman, age 63 years; Winnie Cowling, age 36 years; John Miller, age 90 years; Ollie Milton, age 50 years; Margaret Malone, age 6 weeks; Archie Banks, age 23 years; Robert M. Wilson, age 53 years; Martha Knowles, age 40 years; Infant of Rosa Campbell, age 7 days; Jennie Foster, age 23 years; Paschal Baldwin, age 82 years; Oscar Floyd, age 3 years; Infant of Nancy Perry, age 1 day.

Health — 1912

ATLANTA AND FULTON WORK TO STAMP OUT TUBERCULOSIS, ESPECIALLY AMONG NEGROES

The city of Atlanta and Fulton county are making every effort to stamp out tuberculosis in this county, with especial effort directed to that portion of the negro population afflicted with the disease.

Two months ago two wards and a commodious sleeping porch were opened at the new Battle Hill sanitarium for the exclusive use of negro patients.

The wards and porch have a capacity to accommodate seventy-five patients, but up to the present only about twenty are being cared for.

It is extremely difficult in many cases and sometimes absolutely impossible to induce a negro suffering from tuberculosis to enter the hospital.

Will Compel Treatment.

An ordinance is now pending in council which will authorize officials of the sanitarium to compel every negro tuberculosis sufferer to enter the hospital and take treatment.

The cost of their treatment is borne absolutely by the city and county. The only requirement is that they shall have been residents of Fulton county for at least two years.

Such, in brief, was the summary give nThe Constitution by Dr. Claude A. Smith, city bacteriologist, and a member of the board of directors of the institution, regarding the attitude toward the negro afflicted with tuberculosis and the work being done to stamp out the disease among that race.

Dr. Smith's statement was evoked by a letter written to The Constitution by John Gardiner, of this city, in which he cites an instance where a negro suffering from tuberculosis was not properly cared for and in which he says "Fulton county has lavishly endowed a tuberculosis hospital, but draws the color line."

Mr. Gardiner's Letter.

"Editor Constitution: I beg space in your widely read columns to preach a sermon on charity and will take for my text the poor colored man in the last stages of consumption, who was found by a policeman a few days ago near Central avenue in the same room where his mother did the washing of several white families.

"The officer, who certainly must never have heard of the story of Lazarus, instead of reporting this case to some charitable society, telephoned for the patrol wagon and had the sick man's poor old mother driven to the police station and charged her with disorderly conduct.

"The unsympathetic recorder threatened her with dire punishment if she did not abandon her afflicted son or give up her only means of making a living. A consumptive's suffering is most prolonged and distressing, and should touch the heart of anyone with a spark of feeling.

"Much has been written on the menace to public health by our affected servants, but so far no movement has been made to remedy the great danger. Fulton county has lavishly endowed a tuberculosis hospital, but draws the color line, and bars the worst afflicted and most needy citizens.

"The city has provided a charity for every need, and spends many thousands of dollars on its parks and wild animals, but persistently refuses to spend a dollar for our poor afflicted, faithful and indispensable servants. The Associated Charities have spent thousands of dollars paying the railroad expenses of chronic deadbeats from one end of the country to the other, but this affliction does not seem to appeal to them.

"We spend approximately half a million every year to erect new churches and for foreign missions while our afflicted poor rot and die of neglect. Respectfully, JOHN GARDINER.

"Atlanta, Ga., July 6, 1912."

No Way to Force Treatment.

"Regarding the particular case referred to by Mr. Gardiner," said Dr. Smith, "I cannot make any statement, because I do not know the circumstances. If the man who was suffering from the disease had been sent to us, or if we had been notified that he had tuberculosis we would have taken him to the hospital if he would have gone. We have no way to force anyone to go there now.

"The officials of the sanitarium realize that the negro with tuberculosis offers the greatest possible menace to the public, and for that reason we are directing special attention to their treatment.

"We have an ordinance pending now in council which will give us authority to compel them to go whenever they are found suffering with the disease.

"We urge city officials and the public generally to notify the authorities at the sanitarium whenever they discover or suspect a case of tuberculosis among the negroes, and the patient will be sent to the hospital just as soon as he or she can be reached.

Have the Best Treatment.

"We have facilities for giving them the best treatment, and they have the same attention that white persons receive. We are anxious now to get every patient we can, and just as soon as we fill up the space we have for them we will get more space.

"Recently the negroes of the third ward notified us that they wished to donate twenty-five beds to the hospital. We told them we would be delighted to have their co-operation in stamping out the disease among their race.

"Dr. S. W. Merritt, superintendent of the sanitarium, can be reached by Atlanta telephone 1864, and just as soon as a case is reported it will be investigated. If the negro has been a resident of Fulton county two years he will be taken in, provided he or she wishes to go. If our ordinance is passed we will see that they do go."

Dr. Smith stated that the two-year residence requirement is made a provision to prevent citizens from other counties moving here to get the benefit of free treatment at the sanitarium to the possible exclusion of citizens of this county, who should have the preference.

DEATH RATE AMONG NEGROES

The last report of the County Physicians shows that the death-rate among Negroes was three times that among the whites, or that three Negroes were dying to one white person.

This report is indeed alarming and should be the cause of some steps being taken to remedy the evil.

[illegible] communities may be a good place for crime.

These are facts about all communities where Negroes live. There is a light from 3rd Avenue and 7th Street where the white inhabitants end to 3rd Avenue, and 2nd Street where it begins again. Nor any way to cross the big ditch from 7th Street and 5th Avenue to 2nd Street, a distance of about seven blocks. Yet the majority of people living in this community are property owners and tax-payers, who receive practically no benefits from the taxes paid. This is not an exception, but the general rule where negroes live.

Thus you see that naturally in white communities crimes are likely to be will be committed, thus an increase in the death-rate among the race.

We earnestly hope the day will speadily come when the City officials of all cities will look after the welfare of all her people, irrespective to colo and especially here in Birmingham.

EIGHT WHITES, TWELVE NEGROES DIED IN WEEK

Department of Health Issues Mortality Report for Week ending Feb. 10.

Montgomery Advertiser 2-11-12

Some Don'ts For The Sick Room

Don't whisper in a sick room. Better to laugh, sing, scream, dance, anything but wisper. Wispering always arouses suspicion and a patient might sleep during a low-toned conversation, but there is no sleep while whispering is going on.

Don't stand just outside the sick room and talk. Either go in and let the patient hear what you have to say, or else go where he cannot hear the sound of your voice.

Don't let the sick room be the general sitting-room for the family and for visitors. A sick room should always be kept quiet and the patient should be permitted to sleep or to respond to the calls of nature without the embarrassment of asking friends to retire. 1-19-12

Don't let food remain in the sick room. When food is brought to a sick person and he does not wish to eat it, it be taken away. A sick person never acquires an appetite by the sight or odor of food. Messenger

Don't permit bottles, glasses, spoons and other utensils to accumulate in a sick room. When next you enter a sick room where there is a [illegible] trained nurse, note the scrupulous cleanliness and tidiness about the room. You will find nothing about the room to cause disagreeable odors, and no accumulation of bottles or dirty utensils that smack of disease.

Don't close up the windows and doors. Let the patient have plenty of fresh air. You may not feel the need of this because you have been out of doors and filled your lungs with air. But the patient cannot get out and is dependent upon the air of the room. Let it be as pure and as fresh as that outside. If the patient is cold, add more covering or apply artificial heat, but never convert a sick room into a closed furnace. In every sick room there should be at hand a thermometer which should not register above seventy.

Don't speak of unpleasant things to the sick. Never tell a sick person of a death or of any unpleasant occurrence.

Don't suggest to a sick person that something he has eaten or is about to eat will not agree with him. I have often wondered how a guest would feel if, when invited out to dine, the host should ply him with such questions as these: "Do you think you can eat it? Are you not afraid it will make you sick? Are you not nauseated? Do you want to puke?" And yet sick people, whose stomachs are far more delicate, are constantly asked just such questions as these. —Dr. B. K. Hays, in The Progressive Farmer.

DOWLING DENIES HE WILL RESIGN

9-18-12

Constitution

Says Dr. Porter Has No Other Alternative Than to Quit

Famous Louisiana Health Official Shows His Train to Thousands in Atlanta and Lectures in the Auditorium on Sanitation.

The report that he would resign was denied by Dr. Oscar Dowling, president of the Louisiana state board of health, upon his arrival in Atlanta, yesterday morning.

Because he refused to detail a hookworm expert with the "Health Train" to Washington, Dr. Sidney D. Porter, head of the hookworm work in Louisiana, was suspended by Dr. Dowling. His action created a sensation throughout the south because Dr. Porter holds a commission from the Rockefeller sanitary commission at Washington, and the Louisiana health board receives $2,500 annually for the work Dr. Porter does in the state.

"It just got down to the question of who was president of the Louisiana board," said Dr. Dowling. "I am sorry Dr. Porter took the view he has of the matter. He is in Washington to appeal to the Rockefeller commission, but I don't see that he has any other alternative than to resign."

Dowling Claims Jurisdiction.

The chief of the hookworm work in Louisiana, the position held by Dr. Porter, is an appointee of the state board of health, and Dr. Dowling, as president, contends that the board has jurisdiction. The appointment is made subject to the sanction of the Rockefeller commission. The commission, according to arrangements, contributes $2,500 annually for the pay of the hookworm expert and the state board of health contributes $1,500.

Dr. Dowling regrets the incident. He says that the refusal of Dr. Porter to send an expert with the train to Washington is clearly insubordination. Dr. Porter told his friends before leaving New Orleans he could not spare an expert to make the Washington trip at that time.

The strenuous Louisiana health officer reached Atlanta early Tuesday morning. He is on his way over the Southern railway lines to Washington to attend a national health convention.

The famous "Health on Wheels" train fitted up by Dr. Dowling at his own expense was carried along. It was shifted from the Southern tracks to the Western and Atlantic switch alongside the Kimball house, and from 6:30 to 9:30 it was estimated that 3,000 people passed through. He is showing for the first time a new coach recently equipped with exhibits showing model conditions for dairies, restaurants, meat markets and places through which the food supply of a city passes.

"I have not had much of an opportunity of seeing Atlanta," he said, "but it seems that it is an ideal city. Some of the papers have gone a little far in their interviews, and I guess I'll have a set-to with Mayor Behrman when I get back to New Orleans.

"Atlanta might not need such a scrubbing as was given New Orleans. I don't know the conditions here, and am not in a position to tell. To find the real dirt in a city you must go into the dairies, restaurants, bakeries, abbatoirs and sources of food supply.

Lectures at Auditorium.

With three reels of motion pictures and nearly twenty-five slides as illustrations, Dr. Dowling lectured to a crowd that completely filled the lower floor of the Auditorium last night.

He spoke on the enforcement of the fly ordinance, and urged that the best method for the people of Atlanta to get a thoroughly sanitary city was to get rid of the filth that accumulates in isolated sections. He urged that water be boiled before using. He pointed out the necessity of sanitary dairies and healthy cows, and emphasized the necessity of consumers learning from whence comes their milk supply.

One particularly striking feature of the lecture is the film, "The Christmas Seal," showing the work that is being done to fight the white plague, and another was a picture showing the great work being done in Chicago by the district nurses.

Throughout his lecture Dr. Dowling was interrupted by applause.

Dr. L. E. Clark, president of the Fulton county Medical society, introduced the speaker, and announced that the health exhibit car would be on exhibition until 11 o'clock Wednesday.

214,000 Saw Car in Louisiana.

After his lecture at the Auditorium Tuesday night Dr. Dowling took a number of city officials and physicians through his two exhibit cars, and explained to them the educational features. He said that in nine months 214,000 went through the cars in Louisiana, and a great many became interested when he had the cars in California.

Dr. Dowling said that he always urges cleaning up the cities through which he passes. He believes the first steps should be to have the public places cleaned and made thoroughly sanitary before plunging into other work.

SEVENTEEN DEATHS OCCUR DURING WEEK

Sanitation and Health Department Records Four Whites and Thirteen Negroes

Mont Adv 4-7-12

Seventeen deaths, four whites and thirteen negroes, occurred in the city of Montgomery during the week which ended Saturday night, April 6, according to the regular weekly report of the Department of Sanitation and Health.

Whites—Jacques Loeb, age 57 years; John W. Epperson, age 18 years; Hattie Booker, age 59 years; Josie Wilson, age 28 years.

Negroes—Joseph Govan, age [illegible] years; Aaron Dorsey, age 52 years; Lydia Jenkins, age 60 years; Jana Garfield, age 14 years; Nelsie Davis, age 31 years; Clottie Bolding, age 23 years; Herbert Ellis, age 35 years; Lizzie Hall, age 50 years; Tommy Walton, age 21 years.

CLEANING UP DAY.

To-day is Cleaning-up Day, the day designated by the conference of the Chamber of Commerce and the Negro Civic and Improvement League. It is hoped that all of our people will enter heartily into the movement. There are hundreds of our people who daily keep their premises in tidy condition, but the great mass of us only do so spasmodically, some not at all; therefore in order to make an average it is desired that everybody join the cleaning up movement to-day. By entering heartily into this movement will encourage our white friends in their efforts to adopt measures for improving our sanitary conditions. All of us have a chance to prove our interest in this movement by cleaning up our premises to-day.

MORTALITY RECORD

Seventeen Deaths Last Week, of Which Four Were White.

Mont Adv 3-17-12

The regular weekly mortality report of the Department of Sanitation and Health for the week, which ended Saturday, shows that during the last seven days a total of seventeen deaths occurred in Montgomery.

Following is the report:

Whites—Infant of J. M. Graham, age 1 day; John Clifford Cheney, age 31 years; Eleanor Herlong, age 4 years; J. H. Jackson, age 29 years.

Negroes—Lawrence Drewry, age 106 years; Mattie Cannon, age 26 years; Charlotte Williams, age 29 years; Anderson Parker, age 57 years; Lillie Mae Roberts, age 5 weeks, infant of Mary Kimball, age 1 months; Theresa Thompson, age 10 days; Osborne Hamilton, age 68 years; Elvira West, age 47 years; Ned James, age 52 years; Thomas Jones, age 55 years; Ella Stokes, age 25 years; infant of Prince Conoly, age 1 day.

RACE SUICIDE.

Christian Herald 11-7-11

In an editorial some weeks ago we called attention to the general loss in life suffered by the race at large, showing that each member of our race has on the average, nine years less of life than each white person.

But there is quite as serious a question in the fact that there is a tendency on the part of many of the best people of our race, who by reason of training and financial standing, are well fitted to rear families who do not do so. If education means the lack of ability to reproduce the kind, then it is best not to have it.

In this city of Philadelphia, many of our best trained, and financially best off people, are without families. Of fourteen colored lawyers practicing at this bar, only five are married, though all have been practicing from ten to twenty-five years. Of the sixty physicians only about 25 are married, and while of the fourteen lawyers, only three have children, while of the 60 physicians only about 12 have children. Of our leading business men, while a larger proportion are married, only a very few of these have children. Now if this same proportion held good all through the race, it would be only a question of two or three generations before the race would die out.

Our lawyers and doctors and business men get their living from the community which employs them, and it is unfair to the community for them to merely get without giving. The time has about come when the people ought insist that the professional men should marry and rear families, just as ordinary people do.

MOBILE STATISTICS

Marriages, Births and Deaths For the Past Week.

Mont Adv 9-15-12

Special to The Advertiser.

MOBILE, ALA., Sept. 14—The following marriage licenses were recorded in the Probate Court for the week ending September 14:

Jesse Everett and Georgia May Turberville, Joseph Gordon Bennett, Jr., and Emma Elizabeth Shattuck, C. L. Agregaard and Dollie A. Wells, George Kenneth Donald and Christopher Hempstead, Shirley Hall and Miriam Andrews, Grover Cleveland Day and Gladys Miller Pickens, E. A. Waltman and Nevada Cowart, Jackson Rester and Stella Cowart.

DEATHS AND BIRTHS.

Deaths and births for whites for the week ending Friday afternoon, according to the records in the files of the City Health Office, were as follows.

Deaths:—John J. Bromley, Patrick C. Welch, Alice Bowab, Anne Loughry, Bama Tillman, Pauline L. Pigford, Lillian O'Connor.

Births:—John and Daisy B. Winter, Harry S. and Daisy Wolfe, Edward and Agnes L. McGrath, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McQuuilen, each a boy; R. C. and C. K. Herndon, B. N. and Flora Belle Cronier, Artemus and Carrie Watson Cecil and Lucille Bowen, Lester and Maud T. Jackson, Edward M. and Mary Fowler, Daniel and Nellie Parrette, Emile and M. C. Hellberg, August and Annie Stroecker, each a girl.

TWENTY-THREE DIE HERE IN PAST WEEK

Report of Department of Sanitation and Health is Given Out

Mont Adv 9-21-12

According to the regular weekly report of the Department of Sanitation and Health twenty-three deaths, fourteen of which were negroes and nine white, occurred in Montgomery last week. Of the total number four died in local sanitariums and were residents of other cities.

Following is the report:

Whites—Mrs. Clara Frances Mason, age 86 years; James Ingram, age 47 years; Mallam Wingard, age 33 years; William A. Byrd, age 2 years. Estes, age 76 years; H. E. Brock, age 52 years; Mavise Coleman, age 22 years; Mrs. Dobbs, age 50 years; J. E. Maxwell, age 43 years.

Negroes—Bill Rivers, age 48 years; Hattie Bridges, age 42 years; Cora Allen, age 72 years; Sophie Merrill, age 65 years; Lyman Cobb, age 78 years; Miles Murdock, age 19 years; Daisy B. Narramore, age 38 years; Willie Nobles, age 26 years; Thomas H. Adams, age 34 years; Lula Robinson, age 45 years; Alice Jones, age 50 years; Annie Glover, age 45 years; John Howard, age 22 years; Charlie Morris, age 58 years.

MANY MILLIONS SPENT FIGHTING TUBERCULOSIS

Big Increase Shown Over Preceding Year.

Mont Adv 1-2-13

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Almost $19,000,000 was spent in the anti-tuberculosis campaign in the United States in 1912, the total showing an increase of nearly $4,500,000, or 29 per cent over 1911. These figures are given in the fourth annual statistical statement of expenditures in this movement issued today by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. Of this year's expenditures 65.5 per cent came from the Federal, State, county or municipal funds.

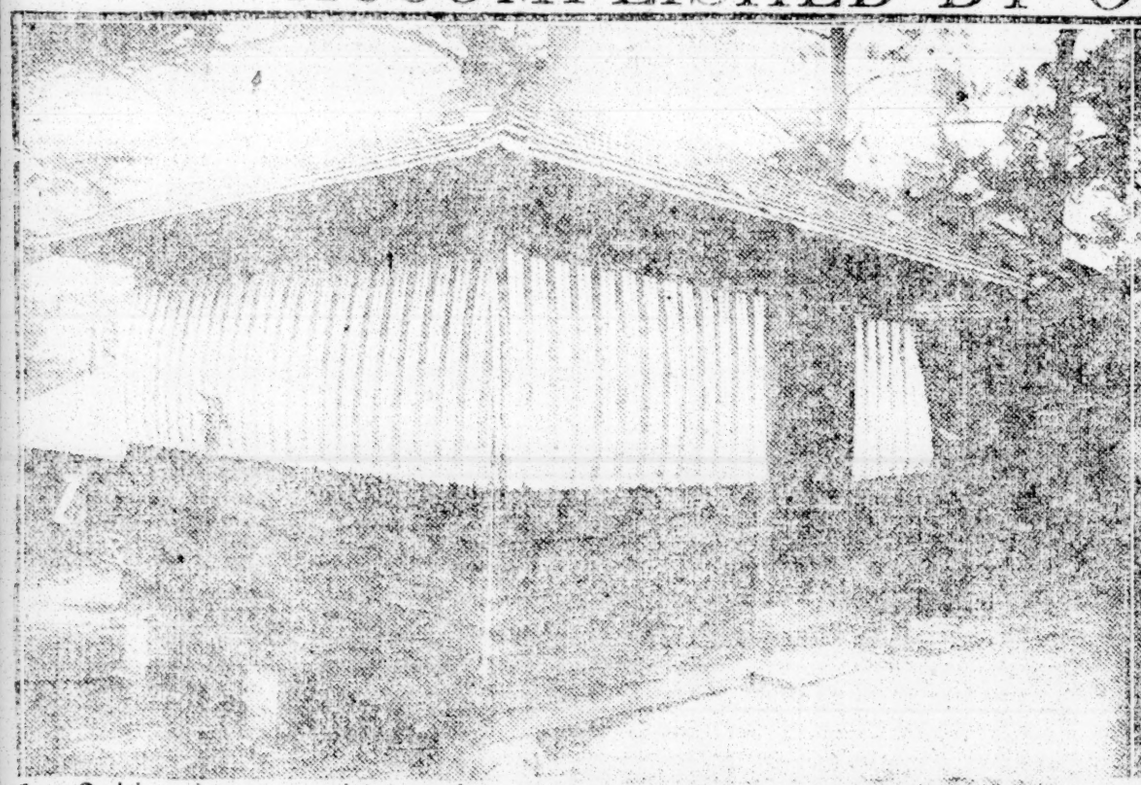
New York heads the list of States in expenditure, with a total of $5,162,316; Pennsylvania stands second with $2,219,827. Massachusetts is third with $1,407,319 and Colorado fourth with $1,105,520. Only $35,500 of Colorado's expenditures was of public funds.

Massachusetts public money contributions were over $1,000,000; Pennsylvania's more than $1,500,000 and New York's nearly $4,000,000. Illinois, the fifth State, spent a total of $930,370, of which $623,090 was public money.

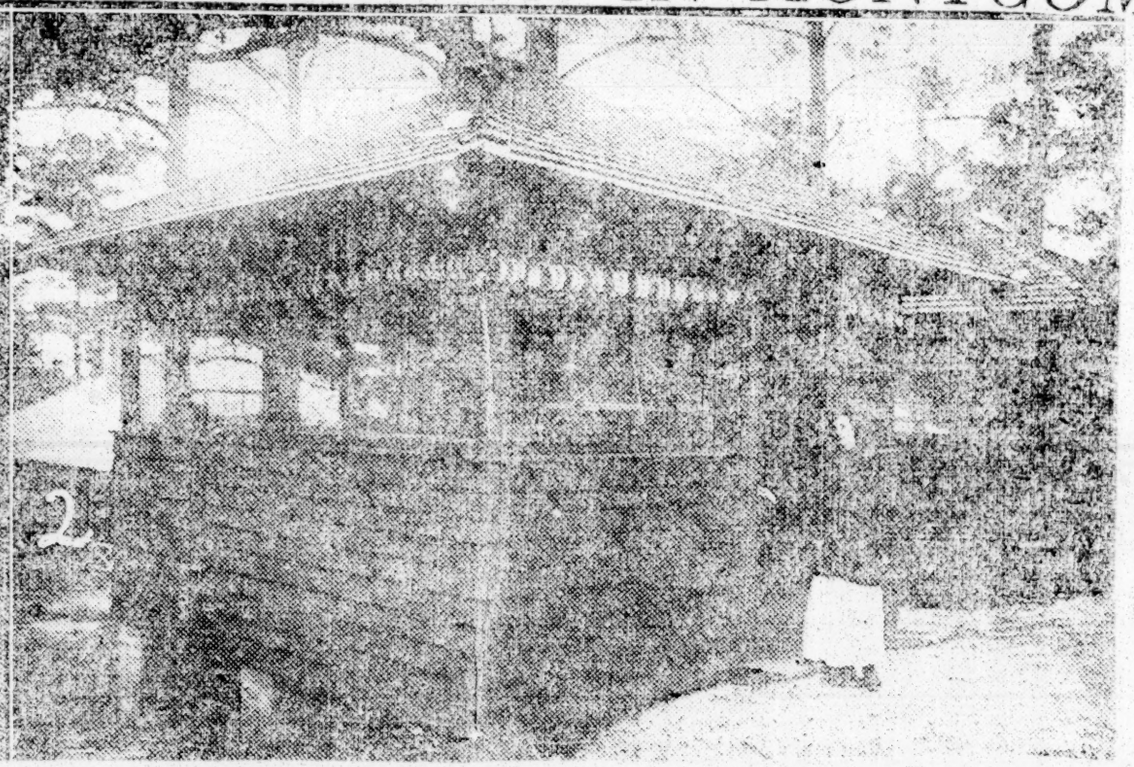
Health - 1912

Mont Adv. 2-18-12

HISTORY OF ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE SHOWS GREAT WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY ORGANIZATION IN MONTGOMERY

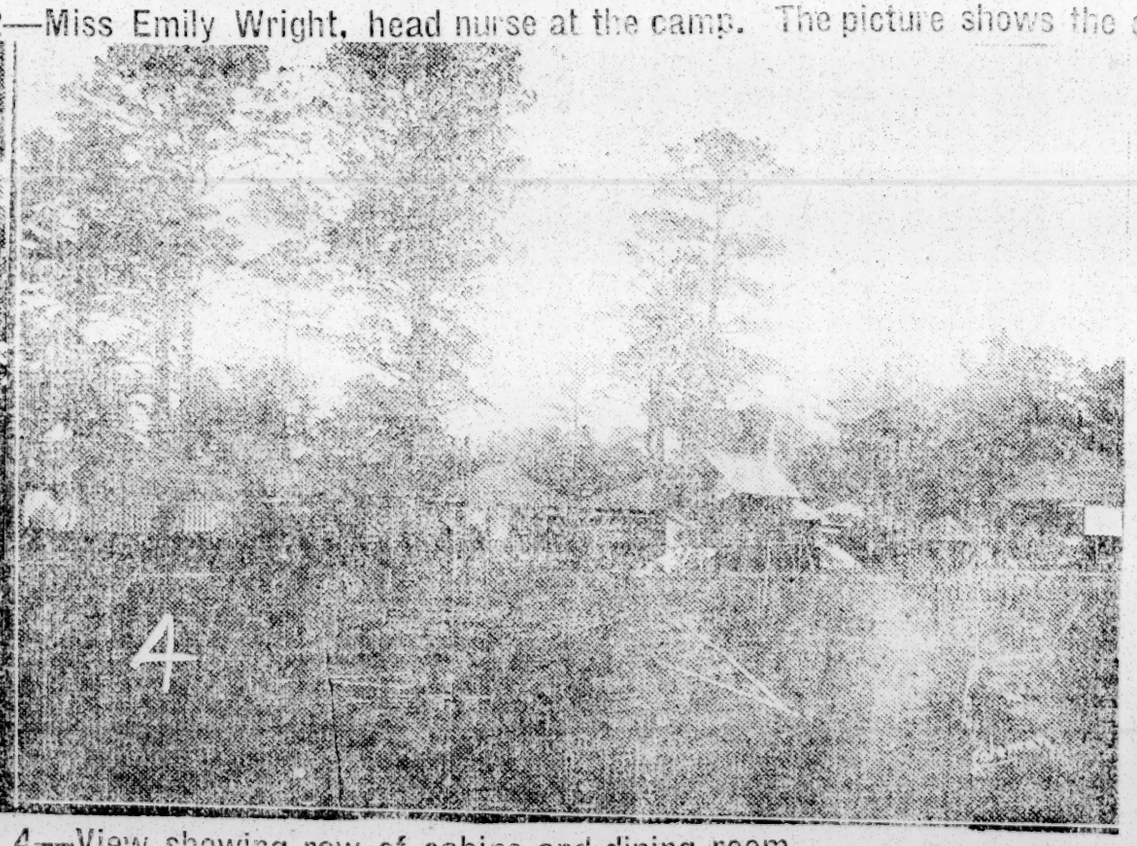


1—Cabin at camp with awnings down around screened space.

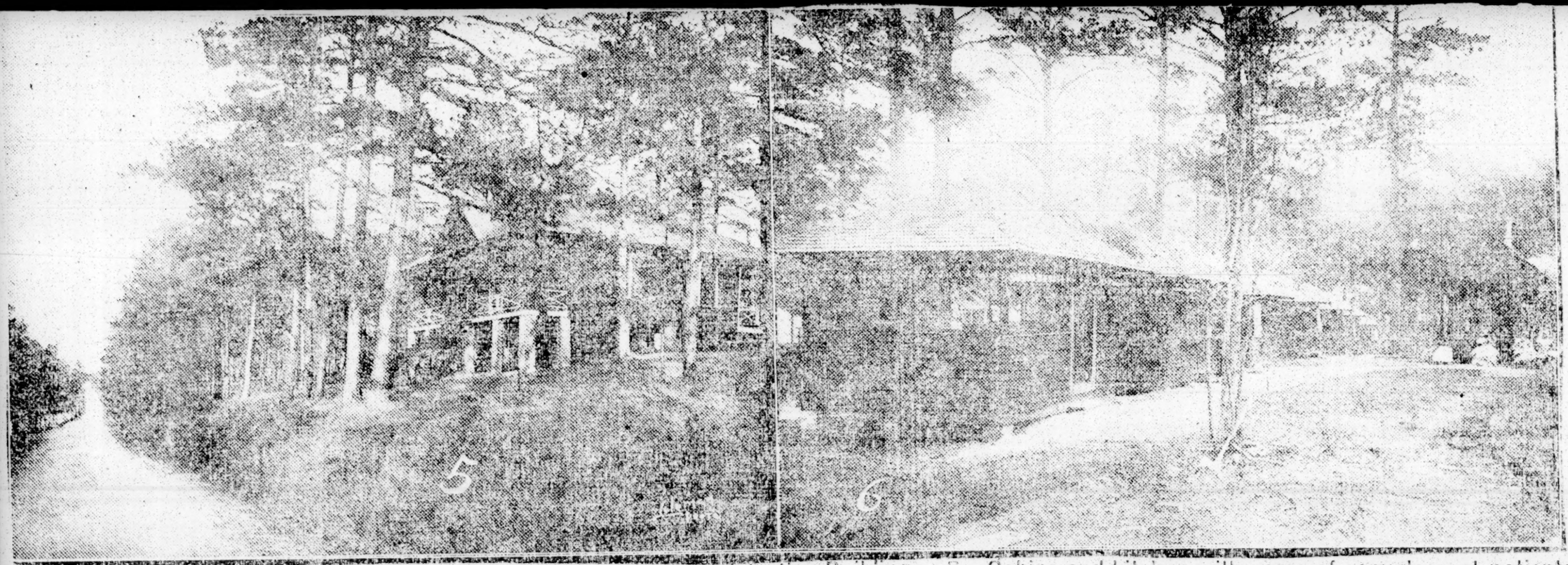


2—Miss Emily Wright, head nurse at the camp. The picture shows the cottage opened.

3—Inside of cabin showing patient and Miss Wright.



4—View showing row of cabins and dining room. out-of-doors.



5—Road running along lower edge of camp, showing back of Administration Building. 6—Cabins and kitchen with some of convalescent patients taking a rest

Emerson once said, "Every institution is the lengthened shadow of a man." Sometimes the man is a woman. This is true in the case of Montgomery's magnificent Fresh Air Camp, owned by the local Anti-Tuberculosis League, a camp that has hardly an equal in beauty of location in the South. When Miss Julia Johnston, a Montgomery girl, took charge of the affairs of the League, as its secretary, it was in poor condition financially; it needed a hand at the helm of its destinies firm and strong, and a heart to direct its fate, strong and full of unfaltering faith. Hers was that hand, and while great credit is due to Montgomery's citizens at large and to her society girls in particular, those familiar with the League know that the unfaltering devotion to the cause and the unceasing labor of Miss Johnson, are responsible for the camp as it stands today.

Many Cabins Built.

Today fourteen cabins have been built at the camp, nine for whites and five for negroes, a beautiful administration building of four rooms has been erected and a kitchen and dining room of ample size and with good facilities is in use. Miss Emily Wright a graduate nurse, has general charge of the camp, while Miss Nelle Gwynn assists in the care of the patients. There are several helpers at the camp, for the heavier work.

For beauty of location and arrangement, the Montgomery camp is ideal. The fourteen cottages are situated on a ridge, their brown stain making a beautiful picture against the background of dark green majestic pines, among which the cottages are located. A winding road runs by the cottages and down to the next ridge. Landscape effects, by the Paterson Floral Company, make the camp wonderfully beautiful. There is always a breeze among the pines redolent of their healing odor, mocking birds sing in the shrubbery, the sweet, clean air of the deep woods is always present for the bringing back of the patients who lie in their hospital beds, to health and strength.

Feeding, the proper nursing, the best food, rest, say the doctors, will cure tuberculosis. These they declare, will act regardless of climate, and the success of the camp since its establishment has substantiated the theory. Six patient have been cured, pushed back into the world ready for lives of usefulness. Others have left and are being benefited every day. This feature, with the fact that every patient at the camp would be a center of infection for all those around under ordinary circumstances, is sufficient to make anybody see that the camp was already paid for itself many times over.

Fruit of An Idea.

The Fresh Air Camp is, like everything else, the fruit of an idea, conceived in the brain of a single person and worked out with the assistance of sympathizing spirits. Montgomery's war on tuberculosis began when Dr. Gaston B. Greil was City Health Officer. Dr. Greil was untiring in his efforts to educate the people of Montgomery as to the ways of preventing the disease. He helped to organize the League in 1908. From that time on he has been untiring in his efforts to make the League perform its proper functions to Montgomery. He has given freely of time, energy, money, everything, that tuberculosis should no longer claim more of Montgomery's citizens every year than any other disease.

In February, 1909, the League elected its first set of officers and took rooms in the Bell Building. Dr. B. J. Baldwin, now President of the Board of Education of Montgomery, was chosen the first President; M. Mohr, a prominent business man, the first Vice President; Miss Fannie Matthews, second Vice President, and John J. Flowers, the first Treasurer. The object of the League, as then formed, was: "To disseminate information appertaining to the prevention and cure of tuberculosis, the how-not to give and take this dread disease."

Wooters Gaston, Greil and F. C. Stevenson, with M. Mohr, were chosen Directors of the organization. Montgomery was one of the pioneer cities of the South to form any such League. Soon after the organization had been effected, the Board of Alderman and the Board of Revenue agreed to give $25 to its support. An appeal was made for subscriptions to help carry on the work and Isadore Weil and P. A. Travis were the first two to respond. The Commercial Club also volunteered to help in the battle at this time, and much was said of the new organization in the papers.

Permanent Secretary.

It was decided that as soon as possible a permanent secretary be employed to do the work as well as at least two visiting nurses. Soon after this decision Aniiza Rudulph, a negro nurse, offered her services to the League gratis and asked that she be allowed to take up the work among the negroes of the city. This request was granted and the nurse set to work immediately.

As a further step in the organization of the League there was chosen a resident executive committee consisting of Dr. Gaston Greil, Dr. F. C. Stevenson, Dr. Glenn Andrews, S. Lamar Field, Leon McCord, and Dr. J. M. Duncan. The steering committee of the League was Dr. Gaston Greil, Dr. F. C. Stevenson and M. Mohr. At this time the organization received a letter from the National Anti-Tuberculosis League congratulating them on their work so well begun and offering any assistance possible.

On the 20th of February, 1909, Berryman G. Betty was chosen secretary of the League. Mr. Betty was a young newspaper man and while he was with the League only a short time, did splendid work for it. It was while he held office that it was decided to publish a local magazine to assist in the fight. The magazine was to be called "The Key" and was to contain articles full of information for sufferers from tuberculosis and for the information of the general public. This venture was made a success later and before the magazine suspended publication 25,000 copies of it were given wide discribution over the city, and, it is felt, played a very important part in the campaign of education the League was then carrying on. The work of the League was becoming better and better known all through 1909 and a steady pro of placards, lectures, newspaper stories and publication by The Key continued against the dread disease. "A Build a Fence" campaign for membership brought in many members to the League and a fly fighting campaign was carried on as a part of the work. In The Advertiser of May 2, 1909, there appeared an article illustrated with a series of photographs taken in the negro cabins of the city showing the horrible conditions prevailing in many of them and telling clearly of the great danger the white people ran of contracting tuberculosis by infection from laundry done in such places.

This article brought many subscribers into the League as its graphic depiction of the dangers to which white people were exposing themselves by allowing such conditions would not let the citizen with a regard for his health or his family's health rest until he had done something to ameliorate such conditions.

The League held its first annual meeting in July, 1909. At this time it was reported that $1,330 had been collected of which $585 had been expended. The monthly expense of the League was then set down at $20 a month. Mr. Mohr was chosen president, Dr. P. H. McConnico, Frank Stollenwerck, Jr., and Mrs. Clifford Lanier vice-presidents, and John J. Flowers, treasurer.

The executive committee was Dr. Gaston Greil, Robert Chambers, Dr. F. C. Stevenson, C. E. Moritz and Dr. Glenn Andrews. On the first of August Miss Quinn, a graduate nurse was chosen to act as visiting nurse for the League. The death report made soon after this showed that in 1908, 198 deaths from tuberculosis had occurred, while in 1909 only 83 had taken place. It is believed that this decrease was traceable directly to the educational campaign of the League.

Later in 1909 Miss Bessie Pritchett was chosen secretary of the League to take the place of Mr. Betty who had found that his newspaper work demanded more of his time than he had expected and for this reason was forced to give up the position. In December, Miss Bessie Pritchett, Miss Ida Gerald, Miss Emily Wright who was then helping Miss Quinn as nurse and Miss Quinn sold Red Cross stamps and made $299.

In 1910 the Haag shows gave a benefit performance for the League, the ministers of the city gave a Sunday to a sermon on tuberculosis, the newspapers were giving a great amount of space to the fight and in many ways the League seemed on the high road to success. The second annual meeting of the League resulted in the election of Frank Stollenwerck, Jr., as president while the other officers were as follows: M. M. Sweatt, vice-president, E. G. Branch, Dr. Gaston Greil, M. Mohr, B. Wolff, Dr. F. C. Stevenson, Mrs. Myrtle Booth Campbell, and Miss Mabelle Marshall, directors.

Health - 912

The visiting nurses were going steadily along, caring for as many patients as were reported to them and the League was furnishing a number of consumptives with the necessary food and medicine for their recovery. Miss Julia Johnston decided to enter the work in December, 1910, and with Miss Nelle Glynn, took up the sale of for Red Cross seals during the Christmas holidays. From the sale of these $700 was realized. Miss Johnston working with unflagging zeal for the disposal.

E. G. Routzahn, director of an exhibit from the National Association, came to Montgomery about this time with his exhibit which was used in the League rooms in the Hill Building for several days.

On March second, there appeared a story in The Montgomery Times coming from the League headquarters that a Fresh Air Camp was the next thing the League planned to accomplish for Montgomery. It was suggested that ten acres be donated near the city for the camp and a committee consisting of M. M. Swartt, H. Wolf and Mrs. Mohr was appointed on them. Four of them were given to look after the selection of a suitable site at once. A "Tag Day" was planned as a means of raising the necessary funds for the purchase of the camp site.

Tag Day Success

It was decided that to make the Tag Day a success the help of the society girls of the city would be necessary. Letters were sent to many of them by Miss Julia Johnston asking that they help on Tag Day. As a direct result of these letters, the Society Girls became interested in the work of the League, formed a Young Ladies' Auxiliary to the League and became at once the biggest factor in its success. A committee was appointed after a preliminary meeting of the girls to draft a constitution for the Auxiliary consisting of Misses Jean Lafley, Hilda Mertz, Flora Stukley, and Julia Johnston.

When the meeting was held for organization, Lillian Hill was chosen president and Miss Isabelle Cobbs, vice president. Miss Hill left Montgomery shortly after her election and Miss Cobbs was the president of the Auxiliary during all of its battles for money to help build and equip a Fresh Air Camp. Tag Day plans went along merrily and on April 29, fifty society girls went on the various streets corners of the city with the red crosses, shields as fags and succeeded in collecting $650.25 by dint of much walking and talking.

The Advertiser of April 30 says of Tag Day: "From the tiny, dirt-begrimed, ragged-shirted newsboy with his 'Will a nickel buy a Tag' to T. P. A.'s who gave ten dollars, Montgomery responded to the Young Ladies' Auxiliary in its call for help to build and equip a Fresh Air Camp. Soon after Tag Day Miss Johnston was chosen secretary of the League with a raised salary and with no other work. Plans for the Camp Were the sole topic of conversation at the League rooms. Miss Emily Wright who was then visiting nurse agreed to spend part of her time at the camp and arrangements were being made for its purchase right along.

Ground Purchased

On June 6, the ground for the camp was purchased after a committee had looked over all the prospective sites carefully, being two and one half miles from Montgomery on the Lower Wetumpka road and containing ten acres, five of which were heavily wooded with great pine trees while the other five were open and suitable for cultivation. Three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars was to be paid for ten acres, $750 down and the rest in payments of $500 a year.

It soon was discovered that the money obtained through the efforts of the girls would not be sufficient to more than pay the first payment on the land, and begin the work of getting it cleared. Plans were settled upon for the building of cabins for the patients and it was discovered that $50 would build a cabin.

It was then that the plan of asking for the donation of cabins was begun and through the work of the girls again, who had been constantly aided and inspired by Miss Johnston, seven cabins were given. The cabins have the name of the donor over the door. Four of them were given by lodges and the other three by individuals. The donors were: Jacob Greil, Jr., E. T. Branch, Ophelia Tillis Jones, The Owls, Elks, Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows.

Five cabins for negro were built at the same time from the money already in the hands of the League. Most of the lumber was bought at cost and all other building materials were bought according to the same plan. Each cabin is built in bungalow style, stained a natural brown, and is wide open for three feet from the roof downward except for screen wire.

Each is furnished in hospital style with white iron beds and the usual table and chairs. Each has awnings around the open part to be used in case of rain.

Kitchen and Dining Room.

At the same time the cabins were built a kitchen and dining room for the nurses and the patients able to be out of bed was built and another for the negro patients. An addition to the building containing rooms for the nurses, an office, an extra room and a large bath room has also been built. This building is stained to harmonize with the cabins.

The camp represents an outlay of approximately $6,000. Much of this money is still due and it is now largely up to the citizens of Montgomery as to whether the camp shall contribute all to the city's welfare that it should.

As completed, the camp has had two cabins added to it recently. One was given by Mrs. Isadore Weil, in memory of her twenty-fifth marriage anniversary, and the other was a gift from David Weil as a memorial to his wife. Both are to be fully furnished and will be ready for occupation within a week or two.

In September, 1911, Miss Julia Johnston resigned her position as secretary of the League, after having succeeded in having twelve cottages erected at the camp, and after having succeeded in securing property for the League to the value of $5,000. The Miss Johnston resigned to be married to Dr. Bruce Neilson of Columbus. She left the League with the love and appreciation of every person she had come in contact with during her entire term of office.

Money Is Raised.

Under her term of office, the Young Ladies' Auxiliary had raised several thousand dollars through the medium of benefit base ball games, charity balls, and such things. The Auxiliary was composed of an earnest, enthusiastic set of girls who, in spite of many social duties were still finding time to do a tremendous amount of work for the League. The Auxiliary coming as it did as an inspiration at a time, when the League looked likely to die, proved to be the thing necessary to save its life and to put it back on a proper footing.

Miss Mary Tamson succeeded Miss Johnston as secretary, holding office till the first of February, 1912, when Miss Ida Clay took the office. Miss Clay is a native of Montgomery and comes into office with a wealth of enthusiasm for the work. It is believed that she will carry on the work in splendid fashion.

The league at present has a monthly income of about $250 and a monthly expenses of nearly $350. The outstanding indebtedness is large and it is constant struggle to keep the Camp going and to keep the League in work. In order. The income is secured from a number of subscribers, from various benefits conducted by the Young Ladies' Auxiliary, and from contributions of citizens not regular subscribers but who help the League from time to time. If the League is to maintain a high state of efficiency, the camp is to continue to cure tuberculor patients and to protect the people of the city from people infected with tuberculosis, it will be necessary that the number of subscribers increase at once.

Doing Great Work.

The League is doing a work that touches the health of every man, woman and child in Montgomery. The work is carried on at a very small expense, considering the tremendous amount of work done. It is a philanthropic enterprise of the surest variety and it is one that has already proved itself to be a great asset to the city. For selfish reasons the League should be supported. For unselfish ones, it is all the more necessary that it receive the proper support of Montgomery's citizens. It is a charitable organization that is making Montgomery a better city to live in, and Montgomery's best citizens have supported the work until now. Her best citizens should continue to support it and with the present organization, doubtless will.

Visitors to the camp are welcomed always as the nurses are glad to show them just what is being accomplished and just how the treatment of the patients is carried on. The camp is well worth a visit. It is only a short distance from the Capitol Heights car line and is directly on the Lower Wetumpka Road.

MANY COOKS ARE

MENACE TO HEALTH

Dr. George Brown Delivers Interesting Talk to Civic League

Constitution 9-15-12

Candidate for Mayor Favors Establishment of a Servants' Bureau Where All Applicants for Positions Shall Receive Medical Examinations.

"The cooks who prepare your food, the nurses who care for your tender little babies, the washerwomen who cleanse your laundry are, in many instances, afflicted with tuberculosis and loathsome communicable blood diseases, and are a grave menace to the health of the city," said Dr. George Brown, the "health candidate" for mayor, in an address before the Civic league in the Carnegie library Saturday afternoon.

In his announcement for mayor Dr. Brown favors the establishment of a municipal servants' bureau after the manner of such bureaus in Europe to secure better sanitary conditions, to weed out the thieving and incompetent, and to do away with the "black list" which the negroes use when discharged.

The announcement fell on good ground, and Dr. Brown was at once extended an urgent invitation by the league to address them on this subject. He was heard with close attention by many well-known women, and their interest and indorsement of the plan is evidence of the grave evils which need to be remedied by the establishment of such a bureau.

Wants Servants' Bureau.

"I favor the establishment of the municipal servants' bureau to be operated in connection with the board of health of this city, and having, in a limited way, the powers of a court. The operation of this bureau is very simple. Every washerwoman, cook, butler, maid and household servant has to register and obtain a clearance card from the city board of health.

"Today, if you discharge your cook, every one of that number belong to a negro secret society; they immediately go to the next meeting of that society and blacklist you, and what is the result? You find in a month that your wife will be possibly unable to secure a servant under any consideration.

"They have organized for their protection, and our little women are made to suffer and worry and fret their souls out trying to handle incompetent, worthless, diseased and irresponsible negroes because no one has lifted his voice to help them out of their difficulty, and there is no future before them but worry and trouble, and their troubles and worries and household work is just as much and just as big to that little frail, delicate woman as your business cares and worries are to you in your office in your fight for existence.

"By this means, if your servant quits you wrongfully all you have to do is to telephone the municipal bureau. An officer is detailed and she is immediately brought to that point. Her record is kept, who she was employed by previously, and her character. If bad or if she is worthless, or diseased, having tuberculosis or any filthy blood disease, or otherwise irresponsible, or a thief, she is immediately judged as a vagrant and ordered out of town or put to work under the supervision of the proper authorities. This is an absolute and positive means of treating the servant question for the city of Atlanta. It has been submitted to the best lawyers and every one approved of it and every lady to whose attention it has been called is enthusiastic over it.

"A doctor, a prominent baby specialist of this town, called at my office a few days ago and told me that in five years he had removed fifteen negro women from families who were nursing helpless, innocent white babies, and who were broken out even to the skin with a filthy blood disease which I will not name here. Who are lifting their hands in this city to prevent this and why has it not been done?

How It Works Abroad.

"I have seen this system at work in many European cities, and I know what it does. A health physician is in charge, and every man or woman desiring employment as a servant has to stand a rigid physical examination before him. If they pass they are issued a license and given a number by which they are known, and a record of their work is begun.

"From that time on the bureau keeps up with them. Why they leave such and such a place is entered on their record card, and when they apply for employment next the person to whom they apply can learn from the bureau just what sort of a servant they are getting.

"Incompetents, thieves and diseased persons can in no way obtain certificates. And to make the system work perfectly, any employer who hires a servant without a license certificate is liable to prosecution for misdemeanor. This protects the good servants, you see, and is why it has their universal approval.

Free City of Blacklist.

"If we had this system in Atlanta what a relief it would be, not merely to the housewives, but to the entire city. It would free them from the illegal and unjust blacklist of the negroes. It would weed out those who are spreading disease. I could tell you many instances of where washerwomen laundered clothes, your clothes, perhaps, in a room where a tubercular patient was in the last stages of consumption, of how immoral servants handle and fondle your children during the day and frequent the lowest

dives at night. It is a grave problem.

"The best thing about the sytem is that it has the approval of two of the leaders of the negro race, Dr. H. H. Proctor, of the Congregational church, who is doing a great work here, and R. D. Stinson, principal of the Atlanta Industrial school, a remarkable and efficient institution. We can establish this bureau in Atlanta and it will repay many hundred times the small cost."

Advertiser
10-7-12

NEGRO GREAT DETRIMENT TO HEALTH IN THIS CITY

Black Man Frequently Victim of Inherited Malady.

LAIRD PRAISES RECORDS

Brassell Lauded for Fine Work by Deputy Insurance Commissioner.

"The greatest detriment to health records in Montgomery is the negro," says H. W. Laird, deputy insurance commissioner, in the October bulletin of the department of insurance, just issued. "Improvident as a rule frequently the victim of inherited malady, careless in seeking attention, members of this race are easy prey for tuberculosis and pneumonia, especially. So far in 1912, there have been fifty-one deaths from tuberculosis in Montgomery, forty-five of which were those of negroes. Twenty-nine of the forty deaths from pneumonia were among members of the colored race."

A statement of health conditions in Montgomery, made up after an analysis of the annual city report, occupies a prominent part in the October bulletin.

"Of a decrease in the death rate of Montgomery, for the first eight months of 1912, of eighty, preventable diseases are credited with seventy-two. The total of this year is 588, compared to 668 in like period in 1911. City Commissioner Walter Brassell, in charge of health conditions, with his efficient forces, is therefore receiving many congratulations.

Table Shows Result.

"Below is a table, running from January 1 to August 31, this year, eloquent of the results of education in the interest of better care of health, more attention to hygiene and closer watch on menacing conditions:

	1911.	1912.	Decrease.
Typhoid	7	5	3
Malaria	15	4	11
Pneumonia	57	40	17
Tuberculosis	58	51	7
Diarrhoea, (under 2 years)	35	14	21
Whooping cough	2	1	1
Diptheria	2	—	2
Measles	11	—	11
Totals	187	115	72

"Commissioner Brassell recites, among others, the following reasons for improvement: Campaign against flies, plenty of pure drinking water, prompt reports by physicians, oiling of ponds and education in the extermination of the mosquito, better ventilation of sleeping rooms, decrease in promiscuous expectoration, careful inspection of dairies, isolation of contagious diseases in children, decrease in the number of surface closets, free medical service for the poor, free attention at the anti-tuberculosis camp, general vigilance by doctors, officers, as well as regular practitioners.

Conditions Are Favorable.

"Conditions are, as a matter of fact, much better than figures indicate. Many of the typhoid cases, few as they are, come from outside the city—that is to say, contraction was outside. Deaths from violence run high, homicides, accidents and suicides amounting to thirty-seven so far in this year; twenty-seven in the same eight months in 1911. For the whole of 1911 violence took off fifty-two, suggesting greater advancement in the fight on disease than on disaster and despair.

"The greatest detriment to health records, however, is the negro. Improvident, as a rule, frequently the victim of inherited malady, careless in seeking attention, members of this race are easy prey for tuberculosis and pneumonia, especially. So far in 1912, there have been fifty-one deaths from tuberculosis, forty-five of which were negroes. Twenty-nine of the forty deaths from pneumonia were among members of the colored race.

Negro Deaths High.

"Negroes, therefore, make up the great bulk of the total deaths, the figures in 1912, eight months, being negroes, 447; whites, 291; 1911, same eight months, negroes, 387; whites, 221. The only encouraging thing just here is the fact that the total negro deaths fell off for the period given, sixty, while the whites dropped only twenty. There is, however, another heavy charge on the negro, that of causes "unknown." Practically all of this item, running to fifty in 1911, goes to the negro account, making his already bad showing worse.

"Based on a city population of whites, 29,587; negroes, 22,543; the ratios are as follows: Whites, 13.37; negroes, 26.75; the latter more than double.

"The 1912 general record is especially good, as the worst months of the year have passed."

Departmental Statistics.

The bulletin includes a statement of the department's receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year closed.

The receipts for the year ending September 30, were $257,770.30, compared to $242,955.82 for a like time a year before, and increase of $14,814.48. The detailed receipts for 1911-1912 are as follows:

Company licenses, $22,481; increase of $2,589.

Agents license, $29,237.50; increase of $380.

Taxes, $198,345.13; increase of $11,013.66.

Fire marshall tax, $7,552.62; increase of $794.61.

Unauthorized insurance, $154.05; increase, $37.21.

Of the amount received above for company licenses, $2,500 was from fraternals. Of the tax receipts, $7,659.26 came from mutual aids.

A statement of the number of licenses issued by the state department to agents during the month, is:

To agents of fire insurance companies, 150; life agents, 136; miscellaneous insurance agents, 46. Three of the fire agents licensed during the month are women; one of the life agents is a woman. Licenses cancelled: 10 fire agents; 48 life agents 2 miscellaneous.

The Charleston News & Courier
9-21-12

Anti-Tuberculosis Rally

President of the League Gratified at the Attendance

The rally of the Charleston county anti-tuberculosis league, held Sunday afternoon at the Morris Street Baptist Church, in the interests of the movement to raise $5,000 for the purpose of building a sanatorium where colored people may receive treatment, was well attended, and made interesting by several excellent addresses. A report by President Harleston, of the league, showed that a total of $154.25 had been raised as a result of the campaign set into motion some weeks ago. He said that contributions would be received with appreciation at the two depositories of the league the Commercial Savings and the Germania Banks.

Addresses were made by Mayor Grace, President Harleston, the Rev Dandridge and Dr. A. C. McClennan. The Mayor endorsed the work of the league, and told of the good that a sanatorium for tubercular colored patients was bound to do here. He made a contribution of $50.

The following list of contributions was reported:

Mayor John P. Grace, $50; Mrs Ball, $1; Miss Wilson, $1; O McK. Grant, $25; Mr. A. C. Kaufman, $10; Dr. McFall, $1; Capt. Sam Corker, 50c; A. C. Poinette, 50c James Allan & Co. $10, Mr. McDowell, $1; the Rev. E. H. Cott $1; the Rev. Parrish, $1, the Rev. J. J. Weatherspoon, $2, D. R. Hill, $1; the Rev. Daoridge, $1; the Rev. J. J. Robinson $1; O. Vaughan, $1; [illegible], Miller, 50c; S. Flemming, 50c R. H. Swinston, $1; Dora Parker, $1; Emma Russell, 25c the Rev Nichols, $1; G. U. O. of O. F. $5; cash, $37; total, $154.25

NEGRO PHYSICIAN ANALYZES NEGRO HEALTH CONDITIONS

Constitution
9-15-12

Editor Constitution: Recently there has been much discussion as to the sanitary and health conditions as they exist in our city; many plans have been suggested and much has been done for the betterment of these conditions, but there is still much to be accomplished. As a practicing physician of the negro race, my work naturally brings me face to face with conditions as they exist among the negroes in our city. In fact, the negro physician is brought daily into a closer contact and is better able by far to understand and appreciate the very unhygienic and often indescribable surroundings of a large class of the negro population in our city. There are many sections where the negro lives where dirt and filth are so prevalent as to make a healthy existence impossible. In my daily rounds I am often called to see patients whose living quarters are a disgrace to a civilized community, and, strange as it may seem, many of these quarters are found in the very midst of some of the best communities of which our city boasts.

There are many homes owned and rented by intelligent whites in which both the white family and the negro family live under the same roof, the whites occupying the upper floors and the negro the lower, which, with but few exceptions, consists of one or more dark, damp and insanitary rooms into which light and sunshine rarely enter—veritable incubators for every conceivable form of disease. This class of renter is wholly ignorant of sanitation and hygiene, and is actuated only by a desire for cheap rent; he is neither concerned about his health nor that of his neighbors, and hardly less concerned seems to be the white family from whom he rents these quarters. To relieve such a condition is one of the problems which must be solved in bringing about better health conditions in our city.

Another great hindrance which affects the health conditions of the people of our city and especially the negroes are the many places in which all forms of trash and rubbish are dumped by private individuals and even the city carts, for the purpose of filling some ravine or elevating a low lying lot. These dumping grounds are invariably in thickly populated negro sections and at times the stench and foul odors emanating from these places are nauseating, to say the least, and the germ-infected air which these unfortunate people must breathe finds an easy prey as it enters the system, weakening the vitality and carrying suffering and death through the ravages of disease. This is an evil which should not be permitted in a city of Atlanta's progressiveness.

The dire effect of the surface closet has often been portrayed, and no greater menace today exists. The greatest immediate sufferers from this deplorable condition are the negroes, for with but few exceptions the surface closet remains the relic of many thickly-populated negro communities. The recent impetus of the city in the direction of obliterating this condition is encouraging and the consummation of a complete sewerage system will mark a wonderful advance towards an ideal city. A most vivid reminder of our very inadequate sanitary condition we find in the large number of patients suffering with typhoid fever and tuberculosis, and especially is this fact true of tuberculosis.

Tubrculosis.

The spread of this dread disease among the negroes in our city, while it compares favorably with its prevalence in other cities of a similar size, is nevertheless alarming. How to curb this spread is one of the most vital demands of the hour. How can that class be effectively reached? Efforts have been made through public meetings. Instructive literature bearing upon every phase of prevention and care has been distributed. Free clinics, where both medical and advisory treatment have been given, but as yet we have failed to reach that certain class among whom the disease gathers its greatest toll. The recent agitation as to an enforced segregation of all patients who are wholly ignorant of its prevention or the care of such patients seems to be, at present, the most practicable and by far the most beneficial means advanced for helping to curb and stamp out this disease. Among a certain class of negroes its effect would be a wonderful God-send.

Scores of lives are sacrificed yearly simply as a result of ignorance in caring for those thus affected. An ordinance by the city for a strict segregation of all sufferers of tuberculosis whose poverty and surroundings hinder prevention and proper care would mark a wonderful advance in helping to stamp out and lower the death rate.

It's a measure which should be welcomed and ought to receive the hearty co-operation and indorsement of all citizens, both white and black, for nothing tends to hamper a city's growth and development more than bad health conditions among its people. I would suggest as one of the most effective means for helping to stimulate a general interest among the negro population of our city, for indeed they are the greatest sufferers, that our city have upon its board of health at least one representative of the race, whose ideas and general knowledge of immediate conditions affecting the race could be brought to the board's attention, thus giving to the board information which otherwise would be difficult to obtain.

Many of our largest cities, both in the south and east, where there exists a large negro population have negro representatives and in every instance their services have proven most beneficial, and certainly Atlanta with her sixty thousand negro population, with her present wonderful growth and progressive ideas, could find no objection to such representation. Respectfully, CHAS. H. JOHNSON, M. D.

Atlanta, Ga.

JOSEPH HOAG'S VISION

Heal h — 1912

THE CITY AND THE PLAGUE SPOTS.

Constitution 4-15-12

The city council, the board of health, Atlantans generally ought to read and study the communication, published on this page, from Charles H. Johnson, a negro physician of Atlanta, in which he analyzes sanitary conditions pertaining to his race in this city. As he states, the negro physician is perhaps better qualified to pass judgment upon this question than any other factor in the community, provided he be given intelligence and conscientiousness. Johnson appears to possess both.

According to his statement, plague spots from which emanate disease germs of every character abound in the negro quarters of the city. He shows what The Constitution has often pointed out, that in many instances negroes living in or near the highest class of residential sections menace the lives of both races by their ignorance and violation of the ordinary laws of sanitation. He declares that where, as in cases innumerable, white residents rent out their basements and other adjoining property to negro tenants, the carelessness of the latter can easily nullify every precaution taken by the white owner to protect the health of his family and himself.

Nor does he fail to direct attention to the unspeakable evil of the earth-closet, to which The Constitution has several times referred, as a distributor of death and disease. Johnson favors also the action taken recently by the board of health, looking to such extension of its powers as would enable it to compel the reporting and segregation of tubercular patients. The negro afflicted with consumption is one of the deadliest perils to the health of the community.

There is no wonder that, under these conditions, Atlanta is indicted by one of the highest death-rates in the country, particularly as to typhoid fever and with comparatively little difference as to tuberculosis, especially among the negroes. We can expect no other results, when we nonchalantly ignore the fact that disease respects no racial lines and no geographical boundaries. Permitting these plague spots to remain in Atlanta, we not only feed the death-rate among the negroes, but we encourage it also among the white population. An imperative duty of the city is to clean up these incubators of disease among the negroes. Until we do so, we have no just cause for complaint if the mortality rate mounts; we need not be surprised if neighborhoods that rigorously comply with the rules of sanitation and hygiene still find their population invaded by typhoid, tuberculosis and numbers of other transmissible diseases.

SIXTEEN DEATHS OCCUR IN WEEK, SAYS REPORT

Eight Whites and the Same Number of Negroes Are Listed

For the week ending April 27, 1912, sixteen deaths were reported to the department of sanitation and health: eight whites and eight negroes. Two whites and one negro were non-residents who died at local hospitals.

The report follows:

Whites—L. L. Glover, age 35 years; Joseph N. Davis, age 52 years; Mrs. Carrie E. Petty, age 30 years; Mrs. Cythia H. Wilson, age 64 years; Willie B. Kerlin, age 20 years; R. E. Fowler, age 52 years; infant of H. M. Thompson, age 16 days; George B. Wells, age 4 months.

Negroes—Robert Noble, age 60 years; Christella Thorn, age 8 months, Emma Hunter, age 2 years; Fletcher Pickett, age 28 years; Maggie Jackson, age 24 years; John W. Thomas, age 52 years; Arwilda Williams, age 6 months; Adeline Jackson, age 50 years.

SEVEN DIE OF PNEUMONIA

Total Deaths in City During the Week Number Eighteen.

Mont Adv 4-3-12

The regular mortality report of the Department of Sanitation and Health of the municipal government, covering the period of seven days elapsing between February 25 and March 2, shows that there were seven deaths in the city of Montgomery during that time from pneumonia.

The total number of deaths in Montgomery, as shown by the report, for the week just closed, is eighteen, of-teen of which were negroes and three whites. The preceding week there were twenty-seven deaths in Montgomery.

The mortality report, as submitted by Chief Clerk Marshal King to Commissioner Walter R. Brassel, head of the Department of Sanitation and Health, for the last week, follows in full:

Whites—Mrs. R. A. Barr, age 63 years; Mrs. Elizabeth R. Henderson, age 71 years; Jr. J. Dismukes, age 52 years.

Negroes—Mary Price, age 24 years; Peter Lewis, age 58 years; infant of Rosa Lee Allen, age 2 days; Philip Thomas, age 65 years; Charlie Adkins, age 65 years; Willie Washington Hazley, age 30 days; Mary Wood, age 36 years; Cleveland Wallace, age 23 years; Reuben Darrington, age 13 years; Francis Katie Caffey, age 41 years; infant of Richard Smith, age 1 day; Kittie Williams, age 52 years; Floyd Lee Smith, age 4 months; Randall Howard, age 48 years; Elbert Lewis, age 45 years.

EIGHT NEGROES ARRESTED FOR SANITATION VIOLATION

Brassell Makes Tour Thursday Morning Effecting Arrests.

Eight negroes were arrested for violations of the sanitary surface closet ordinance Thursday morning by order of Commissioner Brassell, of the sanitary and Health Department. One arrest was made for the improper screening of a meat market. Abe Mohr, the inspector of the beat where the defendants live, was suspended by the department for one week for neglect of duty.

The arrests were the result of an inspecting tour made by Commissioner Brassell during the morning. He announced several weeks ago that he would start on a series of inspections over the territory under the charge of several inspectors in the service. Inspector Mohr has charge of that section including Hilliard and Monroe Streets and the Commissioner states that he found that the worse conditions prevailed there.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Mont Adv 9-22-12

Deaths for the week ending September 21, 1912:

Whites—Mrs. Sallie Watkins, age 42 years; Ben Rollins, age 18 years; infant of F. B. Price, age 7 days; C. G. Zirkle, age 44 years; W. R. Wilkinson, age 43 years; infant of Wesley May, age 3 months; Mary Thomas, age 7 years; infant of Elic Barrett, age 1 day; W. A. McMillan, age 50 years; Florence O. Eason, age 27 years; D. L. Sanderson, age 30 years; Miss Mary E. Townsend, age 86 years.

Negroes—Wade Scott, age 15 years; Charity Smith, age 23 years; Dave Blount, age 40 years; Jepp Williams, age 50 years; John Thomas, age 36 years; infant of Mary Sanders, age 3 months; Ophelia Lewis, age 7 months; Henrietta Smith, age 53 years.

Of the number of white deaths, five were non-residents.

MISSOURI NEGRO DYING OUT.

Death Rate Is Somewhat Greater Than Birth Rate Now.

Engineering 7-6-12

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The report of Frank B. Heller, State Registrar, and secretary of the State Board of Health, shows there were 6,275 births in Missouri in February and 4,062 deaths. The birth rate was nineteen to the thousand population, while the death rate was only 12.3 a thousand.

The statistics show that ninety more Negroes died in February than were born, although the complete list of births may not have been forwarded.

This adds strength to the belief that the Negroes of Missouri are decreasing steadily and that this has been going on for the last decade. William P. Evans, State Superintendent of Public Schools, in his annual report, comments on the fact that the number of Negro children of school age has been decreasing in the last ten years.

Tuberculosis shows a heavier mortality among Negroes than whites. Of all deaths which occurred among them, 12.21 per cent. were from tuberculosis, while the average for the State for this disease is but 10.69 per cent.

Kansas City reported 433 births and 376 deaths for February.

JEFFERSON DEATH RATE IS CONSIDERED LOW ONE

Birth Rate, According to the vital Statistics, Is Not Large

Mont. Adv. 3-9-12

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March 8.—Vital statistics of Jefferson County for the year 1911 have been prepared and copies of the same sent to the State Health Officer and to the bureau of census at Washington by H. N. Rosser County health officer, the showing being a good one, the death rate being about what the government sets for this county, and the birth rate a little under what is expected. During 1911 there were 4,530 births in Jefferson County, of which 1,673 were white males, 1,467 female whites, 711 colored males and 682 colored females. There were 3,419 deaths in the county last year, of which 855 were male whites, 717 female whites, 1,058 colored males and 789 colored females. There were 332 still births and 223 illegitimate births.

The statistics show that the population in Jefferson County is 226,476, of which there are 135,939 whites and 90,639 colored. There were 15.01 deaths per thousand, of which the whites showed 11.57 to the thousand and the colored 20.27. The birth rate per thousand was 20.00, whites 23.82 and colored 15.36.

MOBILE STATISTICS

Mont Adv 1-5-12

Deaths, Births and Marriages in the Gulf City.

Special to The Advertiser.

MOBILE, ALA., Sept. 7—The vital statistics for whites, for the week ending Friday evening, according to the records in the office of the City Health Officer, were as follows.

Deaths:—Fred M. Cooper, W. D. Frederick, Manuel Tapia, Sr., W. A. Hyland, Jr., John L. Murray, W. W. Ingalls, Lillian G. McFayden, Olga C. Nordin, Maud D. McDowell, Catherine T. M. Stirling, Mary A. Spiro Miatlvich, Mary C. Caps, Louise Smith, Jennie Snider.

Births:—J. E. and Nellie Perez, G. D. and Nathalie B. Heinrichs, Sam and Ida Smolkin, J. A. and Agnes Villars, L. H. and Henrietta M. Hudoff, D. and Annie Dumet, Charles and Fannie James, A. M. and A. Paley, A. and Rowena Lenk, C. E. and Ethel D. Moerig, each a boy; Robert T. and Sarah Schultz, M. A. and Marie T. Parker, A. S. and May Liberato, Joseph J. and Maud G. Watters, B. M. and Rosa M. DeBretton, G. C. and Mamie L. Parkhill, G. D. and Nat[illegible]alie B. Heinrichs, C. P. and B. Y. G[illegible]fith, Paul and Anna Thublin, [illegible] girl [illegible]

NEGRO GREAT DETRIMENT TO HEALTH IN THIS CITY

Black Man Frequently Victim of Inherited Malady.

LAIRD PRAISES RECORDS

Brassell Lauded for Fine Work by Deputy Insurance

TWENTY TWO DIE IN CITY

Mont Adv 3-10-12

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

"While taking care of white victims of tubercular diseases, it is unwise to permit Negroes to scatter this dread disease through contact with others. There are many Negroes afflicted with consumption and there is no hospital or infirmary in this state in which they may be treated. It is the duty of the dominant party and race to provide a means of prevention and cure for all tubercular cases, whether white or black otherwise the provisions made for the whites will not prevent the spread of the disease through black sufferers who go at will among us, many of them in our homes as servants. In the interest of humanity and our own health an effort should be made in the direction outlined herein.

The Mason Circle, Little Rock.

TWENTY DIE IN WEEK

Mortality Report Shows Demise of Four Whites and Sixteen Negroes.

The regular mortality report of the Department of Sanitation and Health for the week which ended Saturday, shows that there was a total of twenty deaths in Montgomery during the last seven days. Of this number four of the dead were white and sixteen negroes.

Following is the report:

Whites—Mrs. Annie B. Langham, age 79 years; Tellitha Jane Warner, age 42 years; Mrs. Mattie Dennis, age 74 years; Antoine Phillipi, age 52 years.

Negroes—Harriet Jones, age 45 years; Eliza Simpson, age 52 years; Ida Cook, age 42 years; Ennis Cooper, age 22 years; Frank Watts, age 20 years; Emma Manning, age 75 years; John Harris, age 27 years; Lizzie Cummings, age 32 years; Lin Brown, age 54 years; Benniezola Hullans, age 3 years; Bertha Redd, age 19 years; Francis Mitchell, age 24 years; Georgia A. Smith, age 49 years; Julia Powell, age 32 years; Anna Trailor, age 62 years; Earl E. Thrasher, age 2 years.

NEGROES TO ASSIST

Mont Adv. 7-9-12

Business League Will Help In Anti-Tuberculosis Fight.

At a meeting of The Negro Business Development League held Thursday night, Feb. 8th, it was unanimously agreed that the League would raise funds for the purpose of assisting the Anti Tuberculosis League.

A resolution requesting the president to appoint a special committee devise ways and means of raising the necessary funds prevailed.

The president J. H. Fagain, appointed the following committee: A. C. Dungee, H. A. Loveless, G. E. Newstell, D. H. C. Scott, J. H. Phillips N. Nesbitt, and V. H Tulane.

MOBILE STATISTICS

Weekly Record of Deaths, Births And Marriages.

Mont Adv. 9-1-12

Special to The Advertiser.

MOBILE, ALA., August 31—The death and birth record for the city of Mobile for the week ended Friday afternoon, among whites, according to the records of the city health officer, was as follows:

Deaths: Emile P. Verbecke, A. W. Yerger, G. B. Outerbridge, George W. Shear, Joseph W. Murah, William J. Kelly, Martin Hayden, William J. Daly, C. W. Spain, Cecile J. Quina, Adelaide R. Heath, P. Hilomena M. Smith, Gladys Bach, Clara Belle Hines.

Births: McDonald and Lula Webb, Alexander and Annie Powell, Joseph A. and Rhetta H. McPhillips, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Drago, J. Leslie and Lucille Young, R. W. and Caroline Crutcher, each a boy; S. J. and Mary E. Taylor, William A. and Mary A. Gromka, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Thames, D. J. and Gertrude Ryan, Peter and Nellie Botancourt, W. M. and Mattie Ward, L. W. and Marie L. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Newsome, (Twins) Antone and Sarah C. Johansen, G. H. and Pearl Rhodes, J. C. and Catherine E. Williams, girls.

MOBILE VITAL STATISTICS

Week's Record of Marriages, Births And Deaths.

9-22-12

Special to The Advertiser.

MOBILE, ALA., Sept. 28.—Deaths and Births for the week ended Friday afternoon, among whites, according to records in the city health office, were as follows:

Deaths—John P. Heller, Thomas Kelly, Norman E. Chestang, Daniel P. Fletcher, Alice Capeli, Josephine Cassidy.

Births—Curran L. and Tuba H. Spottswood, Mack and Theresa Lipscomb, Robert H. and Laura G. McConnell, Lawrence and Jennie Tate, Charles and N. M. Bodden, B. H. and Laura Morrison, E. A. and Sallie Dannelly, each a boy; Edmond G. and Minnie Colsson, Carl and Mary E. Fox, S. W. and Alice Ingram, George and Nellie B. Lamas, F. R. and Alice Kuppersmith, H. O. and Theresa Bickurs, W. J. and M. M. Parks, C. C. and Ethel Thames, Edward and Ida Toah Metzger, L. T. and A. N. Rush, each a girl.

Marriage Licenses.

VITAL STATISTICS

Mont Adv. 11-10-21

Deaths for the week ending November 9th 1912:

Whites—Miss Eugenia Waugh, age 58 years; Mrs. Ella Cogburn, age 51 years; Mrs. Elizabeth S. Purifoy, age 74 years; Mrs. Clara Lee Jewett, age 80 years.

Negroes—Will Duncan, age 30 years; unknown man, age 80 years; Della Steen, age 15 years; James Wimbush, age 2 months; Mallissa Eakwood, age 56 years; John Thomas Brown, age 18 years; Albert Walker, age 31 years; Robert Johnson, age 10 years; George Durnton, age 51 years; Will Kennedy, age 37 years; Queen Cobb, age 75 years; Dan Davis, age 5 years; Ed Duncan, age 26 years; James Cook, age 48 years.

FIFTEEN DIE DURING WEEK

1-21-12

Only Three of Number, However, Were White People.

Mont Adv.

Fifteen was the total number of deaths that occurred in the City of Montgomery during the week beginning January 14 and ending January 20, as shown by the weekly mortartly report of the Departments of Sanitation and Health. Of this number of deaths, only three were white people, the other twelve being negroes.

The weekly mortality report of the Departments of Sanitation and Health follows, in full:

White—A. J. Jones, aged 35 years; Malcolm Segler, aged 47 years; Mrs. Jennie Douglas, aged 69 years.

Negros—Charles Harris, aged 45 years; Estes Smith, aged 3 months; Titus Cooper, aged 43 years; Spencer Phillips, aged 35 years; Walter Bryer, aged 30 years; Anna Bishop, aged 49 years; Gertrude Goins, aged 3 months; L. Hroboski, aged 19 years; Walter Grant, aged 50 years; Gertrude Sanders, aged 26 years; Bettie Coleman, aged 50 years; Maria Richardson, aged 57 years.

TWO WHITE DEATHS ARE RECORDED IN PAST WEEK

Mont Adv. 8-25-12

For the first time in three years Montgomery has had a week to pass with only two white deaths and both of these non residents who had come to this city for treatment.

The mortality report for the week ending August 24, is as follows:

Whites—Fannie W. Ivey, age 49 years; Herbert L. Jones, age 47 years.

Negroes—Idorsay Bruton age 22 years; George Jones age 19 months; Addie Ree Saxton age 2 years; Flora Rogers age 55 years; infant of Leon Freeman age 1 day; Giles Harris age 60 years; Eldora Ross age 3 years; Mary Bell Cook age 15 years; Ben Reed, age 23 years; Charlie Lee Felder, age 42 days; Cubie Washington, age 54 years; Nancy Ashby, age 98 years; Frank McBryde, age 35 years.

NEGRO POPULATION DECREASING.

If the vital statistics are to be taken as an indication, the negro population is not increasing in Pensacola, but showing about the same decrease as the white race is showing an increase. Notwithstanding the large negro population the whites show a birth rate much larger than the negroes and a smaller death rate. For the year 1911, according to records compiled by the City Clerk, there were a total of 603 births, of which 360 were white, and 243 negro. There were a total of 514 deaths, and of these 230 were white and 314 negro.

—Pensacola Blue.

Freeman

On Monday afternoon of this week one of the well-known tenement houses, "The World's Fair," located on 9th street, was the cause of two persons being seriously injured on account of the brick chimney falling. This house has been a notorious place for many years. Pictures of its rooms and surrounding conditions were recently flashed upon canvas by members of the Women's Club of this city. Some of the rooms were hotbeds for tuberculosis and other contagious diseases, yet week after week the family washing of some of the best-known white people are done by them, who very often do not care to take a seat beside some colored person in a street car. These conditions do not only exist in Louisville, but in almost every city throughout the country.

At a recent meeting of the Richmond Branch of the Colored Anti-Tuberculosis League the following officers were elected as follows: President, W. H. Hughes, M. D.; vice-president, Prof. D. W. Davis; general secretary, George St. Julien Stephens; financial secretary, Prof. [illegible] Burrell; treasurer, P. B. Ramsey, D. D. S.

Richmond Va. Planet 5-18-12

Tuberculosis Day was generally observed in all the churches. There were sermons by the pastors and addresses by the doctors and others interested in the stamping out of the great white plague which is playing such havoc among our people.

....Dr. L. B. Palmer delivered an address on Sunday evening, April 21, on "A Cleaner City and Better Sanitary Conditions Among Colored People." His address followed that of Professor Trent.

....On Monday, April 15, a meeting was held at the Chamber of Commerce to perfect plans for a cleaner city. Among the different committees appointed were a number of prominent colored men. Talks by Chamberlain Carter, H. H. Proctor, Rush and Bowen were highly appreciated.....You will miss something, if you don't read the Freeman, on sale at Griffin's barber shop, 42 Madison avenue.....

VITAL STATISTICS.

Deaths for the week ending June 1, 1912:

Whites—Theodious Sykes, age 2 months; Melvin H. Lindsay, age 14 months; Miss Florence Crosby, age 45 years; Michael P. Green, age 60 years; Mrs. Eliza Royals, age 66 years; Mary Burns Crum, age 2 years; Mike Blair, age 17 years.

Negroes—Harmon Nelms, age 2 months; Willie Davis, age 1 month; Lucy Fitzpatrick, age 50 years; Thomas Jefferson, age 40 years; Elizabeth Gabriel, age 8 months; infant of Thomas Miles, age 8 days; Ida Chambless, age 26 years; Ed Speigner, age 50 years; Mary Coles, age 22 years; Killian, age 20 years; infant of Callie Willams, age 1 month.

VITAL STATISTICS

Deaths for the week ending May 4, 1912:

Whites.

James Tolbert, age 59 years; Mary Farley Bastiani, age 49 years; Mrs. Ellen Bennett, age 51 years.

Negroes.

Rebecca Rayford, age 17; Macon Scott, age, 65 years; Annie Cunningham, age 35 years; Margaret Lee, age 30 years; James Daniel, age 66 years; Julia Caffey, age 70 years; Henry Clay, age 70 years; Ransom Simmons, age 90 years; Henry Woodson, age 60 years; James Snow, age 33 years; Carcline Graham, age 53 years; Artee Lockett, age 48 years; Emannuel Love age 27 years; Rachel O'Hara, age 51 years; Louisa Maddox, age 110 years.

Christian Recorder

Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, Commissioner of Health of the State of Pennsylvania, recently appointed Dr. Alger non B. Jackson, chief of the medical staff of the Mercy Hospital in Philadelphia, to the important position in charge of the State Tuberculous Sanitarium. He will have entire charge of the scientific study of consumption. This is the first time a colored man has been thus honored.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Mont Adv. 11-19-12

Deaths for the week ending November 16, 1912:

Whites—C. M. Rowell, age 76 years; G. H. Bolfeuillet, age 51 years; Cyrus L. Hyde, age 30 years; Mrs. W. A. Roe, age 54 years.

Negroes—Wilbert T. Lomax, age 1 year; Maggie Thomas, age 49 years; Frank R. Williams, age 1 month; Earsley Smith, age 50 years; Elizabeth Shepherd, age 1 year; Nellie Dunklin, age 21 years; Sam Lowe, age 72 years; Molly Taylor, age 60 years; Will Coleman, age 35 years; Joe Hall, age 70 years; Sidney S. Elworth, age 74 years; Ben Mattox, age 85 years; Frank Bly, age 55 years; Mary Duncan, age 43 years; Fred Myrick, age 27 years.

VITAL STATISTICS

Mont Adv. 8-1-12

Deaths for the week ending August 31st, 1912.

Whites: Alex Wilson, age 79 years; Mrs. Mamie Klobloch, age 34 years; Pauline Sanford, age 2 months; Daisy Ellington, age 28 years.

Negroes: West Burk, age 35 years; Mary Wilson, age 29 years; George Cox, age 70 years; Carrie Peice, age 21 years, Bessie Stokes, age 24 years, Josie Taylor, age 65 years; John Johnson, age 83 years.

TWELVE DIE DURING WEEK

Mont Adv. 1-28-12

Only Three White People, However, Among the Number.

Twelve deaths were recorded at the office of the City Health Department during the week ending Saturday, January 27. The weekly mortality report of the Health Department shows that three of the dead were white people and nine negroes.

The report follows:

Whites—Wiley Booth, aged 73 years; Mrs. Mary C. Pearson, age 52 years; infant of W. A. Wright, age 3 days.

Negroes—Sallie Simpson, age 48 years; Brown Smith, age 53 years; Elbina Farris, age 3 years; Perry Shaver, age 60 years; Lula Hightower, age 16 years; Leroy Johnson, age 34 years; Norah Boles, age 52 years; Harwood Lee, age 34 years; Candes Burrell, age 55 years.

NEGROES GIVE $36.05 TO ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CAMP

A gift of $36.05 was made Thursday to the Anti-Tuberculosis League by the Negro Business Development League of Montgomery. The check for the amount was received late Thursday afternoon by Miss Ida Clay, Secretary of the League.

Miss Clay said the League now faces a deficit of $100 a month instead of a total deficit of $100, as has been reported.

Monday a meeting of the fifty young ladies of Montgomery selected to take charge of the league booth at the State Exposition, will be held. Plans for serving lunches will be outlined.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Deaths for the week ending June 15, 1912:

Whites—Louise K. Thorne, William J. Benson, Mrs. Aurora S. Jones.

Negroes—Arthur McDuffy, Fannie Chilton, Lena Lewis, Ella Jackson, Howard Peoples, Katie Morlett, Mattie Lewis, Elbert Hughes, Infant of Thomas McMillan, Rosa Boxdale, Andrew Jett.

Mont. Adv. 6-14-12

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

STATEMENT OF MORTALITY

FOR THE

YEAR 1912

OFFICIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF HEALTH

OF THE

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

W. T. O'REILLY, M. D.,
HEALTH OFFICER.

W. H. ROBIN, M. D.,
SECRETARY.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 1

Mortality for the Year 1912.

Population of 1900 as per U. S. Census--White 209,390 *Present Estimated Population--White* 272,000

" " --Colored 77,714 *" " --Colored* 101,900

Total 287,104 *Total* 373,000

		White		Colored				White		Colored	
		M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.
	I. GENERAL DISEASES.						II. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.				
60						60	Encephalitis				
61						61	Simple meningitis	16	6		
61a						61a	Acute cerebro-spinal fever	11			
62						62	Locomotor ataxia	3			
63						63	Other diseases of the spinal cord				
64						64	Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	106	128	18	22
65						65	Softening of the brain	6			
66						66	Paralysis without specified cause	160	125		
67						67	General paralysis of the insane	13	1		
68						68	Other forms of mental disease	8			
69						69	Epilepsy	2			
70						70	Convulsions (non-puerperal)	1			
71						71	Congestion of brain	5	6		
72						72	Chorea				
73						73	Hysteria		1		
74						74	Other diseases of the nervous system	3			
75						75	Diseases of the eye and their annexa	1	1		
76						76	Diseases of the ear				
	III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.										
77						77	Pericarditis	1	1		
78						78	Acute endocarditis	1			
79						79	Organic diseases of the heart	120	90	25	24
80						80	Angina pectoris	1	3		
81						81	Diseases of the arteries: atheroma, aneurysm, etc.	70	57		
82						82	Embolism and thrombosis	8	8		
83						83	Diseases of the veins: varices, hæmorrhoids, phlebitis, etc.	4	2		
84						84	Diseases of the lymphatic system: lymphangitis, etc.				
85						85	Hæmorrhage: other diseases of the circulatory system	4	4		
	IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.										
86						86	Diseases of the nasal fossæ	1			
87						87	Diseases of the larynx				
88						88	Diseases of the thyroid body	1			
89						89	Acute Bronchitis	9	13		
90						90	Chronic bronchitis	6	8		
91						91	Bronchopneumonia	24	22		
92						92	Pneumonia	88	69		
93						93	Pleurisy	9	4		
94						94	Pulmonary congestion, pulmonary apoplexy	3			
95						95	Gangrene of the lung	1	3		
96						96	Asthma	3	6		
97						97	Pulmonary emphysema	2	1		
98						98	Other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted)	5	1		
	V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.										
99						99	Diseases of the mouth and annexa				
100						100	Diseases of the pharynx	5	1		
101						101	Diseases of the œsophagus				
102						102	Ulcer of the stomach	7	3		
103						103	Other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted)	21	17	8	28
104						104	Diarrhœa and enteritis (under 2 years)	1	80	60	70
105						105	Diarrhœa and enteritis (2 years and over)	12	20	10	26
106						106	Appendicitis and typhlitis				
107						107	Umbilical hernia				
108						108	Other hernia	4	4		
109						109	Intestinal obstruction (not hernial)	15	10		
110						110	Other diseases of the intestines	5	3		
111						111	Acute yellow atrophy of the liver				
112						112	Hydatid tumour of the liver				
113						113	Cirrhosis of the liver	9	7		
114						114	Biliary calculi				
115						115	Other diseases of the liver	2	1		
116						116	Diseases of the spleen				
117						117	Simple peritonitis (puerperal excepted)	1			
118						118	Other diseases of the digestive system (not enumerated under heads exempted)	5	1		
	VI. NONVENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.										
119						119	Acute nephritis	22	11	18	24
120						120	Bright's disease	50	50	23	17
121						121	Calculus				
122						122	Other diseases of the kidneys and ureters	2			
123						123	Calculi of the urinary passages	2			
124						124	Diseases of the bladder	2	1		
125						125	Other diseases of the urethra and urinary abscess	3			
126						126	Diseases of the prostate	21		10	
127						127	Non-venereal diseases of the male genital organs				
128						128	Uterine hæmorrhage (non-puerperal)				
129						129	Uterine tumor (unspecified)	3			
130						130	Diseases of the uterus				
131						131	Cysts and other tumors of the ovary	2			
132						132	Salpingitis and other diseases of the female genital organs	1			
133						133	Non-puerperal diseases of the breast (cancer excepted)	2			
	VII. THE PUERPERAL STATE.										
134						134	Accidents of pregnancy	38	41	3	7
135						135	Puerperal hæmorrhage	83	87		
136						136	Other accidents of labor	2	3		
137						137	Puerperal septicæmia	6			
138						138	Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions	2	6		
139						139	Puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens; embolism; sudden death	1	1		
140						140	Following childbirth (not otherwise defined)	6	2		
141						141	Puerperal diseases of the breast				
	VIII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND OF THE CELLULAR TISSUE.										
142						142	Gangrene	2	1		
143						143	Furuncle	2	2		
144						144	Phlegmon, acute abscess	2	3	1	
145						145	Other diseases of the skin and annexa	1	1	1	1

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 1

	White M.	White F.	Colored M.	Colored F.
IX. DISEASES OF THE BONES AND OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.				
146 Diseases of the bones (tuberculosis excepted)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
147 Diseases of the joints (tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
148 Amputations				
149 Other diseases of the organs of locomotion				
X. MALFORMATIONS.				
150 Congenital malformation (stillbirths not included)	12	10	16	10
XI. DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.				
151 Wages (stability, lesions, and [illegible])	65	42	25	27
152 Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
153 [illegible]				
XII. OLD AGE.				
154 Sudden	17	51	14	28
XIII. AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.				
155 Suicide by poison	8	9	[illegible]	[illegible]
156 Suicide by asphyxia	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
157 Suicide by hanging or strangulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
158 Suicide by drowning	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
159 Suicide by firearms	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
160 Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
161 Suicide by jumping from high place	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
162 Suicide by crushing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
163 Other suicides	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
164 Poisoning by food	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
165 Other acute poisonings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
166 Conflagration	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
167 Burns (conflagration excepted)	11	15	12	12
168 Absorption of deleterious gases (conflagration excepted)	1	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
169 Accidental drowning	11	1	23	2
170 Traumatism by firearms	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	1
171 Traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments	1	[illegible]	1	1
172 Traumatism by fall	11	16	18	8
173 Traumatism in mines and quarries	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
174 Traumatism by machines	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
175 Traumatism by other crushing (vehicles, railroad, landslides, etc.)	75	8	47	11
176 Injuries by animals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
177 Starvation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
178 Excessive cold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
179 Effects of heat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
180 Lightning	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
181 Electricity (lightning excepted)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
182 Homicide by firearms	13	1	11	12
183 Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	1
184 Homicide by other means	1	[illegible]	6	[illegible]
185 Fractures (causes not specified)	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
186 Other external violence	1	[illegible]	1	1
XIV. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.				
187 Ill-defined organic disease				
188 Sudden Death				
189 Cause of death not specified or ill-defined				
	2394	1739	1608	1313
	1133	2921		
TOTAL DEATHS	7051			

AGES.	White M.	White F.	Colored M.	Colored F.
Under 1 Year	274	192	176	140
From 1 to 2	56	47	21	34
2 to 5	36	45	42	35
5 to 10	52	31	29	21
10 to 15	56	23	29	20
15 to 20	58	33	55	64
20 to 25	86	61	120	112
25 to 30	108	66	124	82
30 to 40	284	151	285	233
40 to 50	350	179	283	159
50 to 60	390	245	183	138
60 to 70	322	249	148	138
70 to 80	231	266	79	82
80 to 90	71	160	28	30
90 to 100	11	17	4	4
100 and upwards	1	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unknown	1			
Total	2394	1739	1608	1313

NATIVITIES.	
Egypt	1
At Sea	
Africa	
Asia	
Australia	2
Austria	19
Belgium	1
British America	16
Bulgaria	
Central America	1
China	9
Denmark	6
East Indies	
England	55
France	133
Germany	445
Greece	12
Holland	
Ireland	248
Isle of Man	
Italy	146
Japan	
Louisiana	5174
Mexico	6
Norway and Sweden	11
Philippine Islands	7
Portugal	2
Roumania	1
Russia	21
Scotland	42
Sweden	
South America	
Spain	15
Switzerland	1
Turkey	
United States, other than Louisiana	7
Wales	1
West Indies	23
Not Stated	10
TOTAL	7051

SEX AND COLOR.	White	Colored	Total
Males	2394	1608	4002
Females	1739	1313	3052
TOTAL	1133	2921	7051

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS. INCLUDED IN TOTAL DEATHS.	
Charity Hospital	1632
Small Pox Hospital	
United States Marine Hospital	16
French Asylum Hospital	1
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital	4
Hotel Dieu	[illegible]
Touro Infirmary	174
Presbyterian Hospital	7
Lodemia Retreat	33
Orphan Asylum	[illegible]
Touro Shakspeare Aim House	[illegible]
Soldiers' Home	[illegible]
House of Good Shepherd	[illegible]
Boys' House of Refuge	21
Parish Prison	
House of Detention	7
Other Institutions	184
TOTAL	2300

DEATHS CERTIFIED BY THE CORONER. INCLUDED IN TOTAL DEATHS.	
	1196

STILL BIRTHS. NOT INCLUDED IN TOTAL DEATHS.	
Male, White	168
Female, White	100
Male, Colored	100
Female, Colored	116
TOTAL	569

DEATH RATE PER 1000 PER ANNUM.		Non-residents Excluded
White	15.10	13.68
Colored	28.92	24.81
Total	18.90	16.70

DEATHS FROM PREMATURE BIRTH, VIOLENCE, ETC., ARE NOT EXCLUDED.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 1

MORTALITY STATEMENT

Showing the high death-rate of years ago the improved conditions of the past decade, and the present low death-rate of New Orleans.

GENERAL DEATH RATE PER 1000 OF POPULATION

DEATH-RATE OF YEAR 1912:

	Non-residents Excluded.
White	13.68
Colored	24.84
Total White and Colored	16.90

To the white home-seeker New Orleans offers a life expectancy equal to that of the most favored large cities of the world.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 1